FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CARTER'S STAND ON AFGHANISTAN, SOVIET ACTIONS CRITICIZED

AU081830 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 5 Mar 80 p 4 AU

["Our Note": "Jimmy Carter's Political Pirouettes"]

[Text] In a comparison with the theater, in politics the restagings are more perfect than the premieres. When the Soviet social-imperialists occupied Czechoslovakia 12 years ago, the then-President Lyndon Johnson gave an exhibition by stamping his feet and by declaring that he was prepared to sever all relations with the Soviet Union as a sign of protest. A few weeks after the aggression, however, it became known that the United States had had prior knowledge and had granted its silent approval for the Soviet action in an area considered to be within the Soviet sphere of influence. Johnson justified this by stating that he could not have abandoned "the Glassboro spirit." This American attitude has now been restaged this time by President Carter. For several weeks now, ever since Soviet troops occupied Afghanistan, the U.S. President has missed no occasion to "strongly condemn" the Soviet Union. He has even issued serious warnings and ultimatums couched in even stronger terms than those used by Johnson. He had even set the date of 20 February as the ultimate expiration date for his ultimatum. During this period, those applauding U.S. imperialism from London to Peking have tried to convince public opinion that the White House is the best umbrella under which to seek shelter from the Soviet Union, but Carter has dimmed their enthusiasm. At a press conference held on 26 February, he stated that "the United States has not played and is not playing any role that should cause any concern to the Soviet Union in the Afghan crisis. We do not want a confrontation with the Soviet Union." Carter's assessment of the Soviet social-imperialists aggression in Afghanistan is not difficult to understand. There is nothing to be surprised at in these political pirouettes by the U.S. President.

U.S. imperialism is certainly not pleased by the extension of the Soviet zone of influence and domination. From this point of view the occupation of Afghanistan cannot have pleased U.S. imperialism, which would have liked to make itself at home in that country. However, as our party has long since explained, there will always be clashes of interests in the relations between the two superpowers concerning unwritten as well as written agreements. In his work "Imperialism and the Revolution" Comrade Enver Hoxha writes: "In all its strategic game, the United States does not exacerbate its relations with the Soviet Union beyond a certain point.... A certain tendency to preserve the status quo is observed in the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union."

In the U.S. strategic view the occupation of Afghanistan cannot be allowed to cause a confrontation with Soviet social-imperialism because the interimperialist contradictions have not yet reached a degree suggesting a conflagration. The imperialist and counter-revolutionary strategic interests of the United States and the Soviet Union dictate that, despite their rivalry, both superpowers must come to an agreement when it comes to striking against the peoples and liberation movements. At a time when the anti-imperialist struggle of the Iranian people is growing daily and the heroic struggle of the Afghan patriots against the occupiers is assuming broad proportions, at a time when the revolutionary struggle of the Muslim peoples in that area is striking at the positions of imperialism and social imperialism, Washington and Moscow are making efforts to cooperate in suppressing the revolutionary movements. As our party has stressed: "When it comes to keeping various peoples and countries under their yoke, the two imperialist superpowers are capable of concluding secret agreements and of parceling out spheres of influence to the detriment of the Iranian, Afghan or any other people." This, precisely, explains Carter's consensus for the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. Johnson could not abandon "the Glassboro spirit," while Carter cannot abandon the Moscow, Washington, San Clemente, Vladivostok and Vienna "spirits"--that is, the entire series of secret agreements concluded at high-level meetings between the White House and Kremlin leaders.

The imperialist aggressors are always making common cause against the people. History provides innumerable daily examples proving that both U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism are the sworn enemies of the peoples and of the revolution.

WOMEN'S SOCIALIST ACHIEVEMENTS PRAISED ON INTERNATIONAL DAY

AU080942 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 8 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, March 8 (ATA)--Just as always, this year too, the Albanian women meet March 8, the International Day of Women, with legitimate pride for the achieved victories and optimism for the future. The great achievements they have reached, the dignified place they hold in all the country's life, are one of the magnificent victories of socialist revolution and a real indication of the great and important leap they have made in their life.

Socialism has raised the Albanian woman to unprecedented heights. The Albanian experience concerning the emancipation of woman, under the leadership of the Party of Labor of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, based on Marxism-Leninism, clearly shows that socialism is the sole order which provides all the conditions for the realization and gradual improvement of the complete emancipation of women in the uninterrputed process of the socialist revolution.

Today, you find the Albanian women everywhere, in all the fields of life, side by side, men, enjoying equal rights with them.

The statistical annuals of the first 40 years of the 20th century contain such figures: 94 out of 100 were illiterate women, 668 employed women among whom 3 doctors all told, 21 teachers, no agronomist, no engineer, no technician.

While today, the Albanian woman constitutes 46 percent of the productive forces of the country. [sentence as received] In agriculture, education and culture she accounts for 52 percent of the working people of these sectors, while in trade over 54 percent, in health service over 79 percent, etc. Today, 37 percent of the higher cadres are women, or 2.5 times more the whole country had in the 60's. No girl in Albania remains illiterate --on the contrary, the doors of all categories of schools are opened to them. 47 percent of the pupils of middle and higher education are women.

In the political field the Albanian woman enjoys the right to elect and to be elected to all the state power organs. 33 percent of the deputies to the People's Assembly in Albania are women, 38.8 percent of the members of the high court are women, while in the people's councils women account for 43.4 percent of their members.

Celebrating March 8, the Albanian women throw their glance on the road they have traversed over the years of people's power and clearly see the perspectives of the future.

In the framework of this festival, numerous activities such as meetings and talks with veterans of woman's organisation, visits to house museums of woman's organisation, etc. were organized.

The press organs devote their editorials and other materials to this event, pointing out the great role women play in all the fields of the socialist construction of the country.

HUSAK REITERATES SUPPORT FOR 'PEACE FORCES,' SOVIET POLICY

AU071657 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Mar 80 pp 1, 2 AU

["From" the speech by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, at the 5 March meeting at Prague Castle in honor of Women's Day]

[Excerpt] Comrade Gustav Husak spoke about certain aspects of the international situation. He stated that the events of the last few weeks in the world have again stressed the urgency of fighting for peace and preventing the threat of war. In this context we can say with full justification that care for insuring conditions for the peaceful, constructive work of the Czechoslovak people is a lasting and inseparable part of the policy of our party and state, and we can happily say that in this sector the Czechoslovak women are a significant factor, contributing toward the assertion of our foreign political aims.

The results of this policy, which we are relying on--and which we are implementing with the close collaboration of the Soviet Union, the states of the socialist community and the other peace forces,--also include the fact that in the past year success had been achieved in the struggle for consolidating security and the development of mutual cooperation among the peoples and that hopes for averting the threat of war had been strengthened.

The latest developments in the world situation nevertheless show that, in sharp contradiction to the natural and justified longing of every honest and sensible person for a quiet life in peace, the most reactionary, aggressive, militarist forces in the United States and other imperialist countries are striving to reverse the positive results of the policy of detente achieved in the past few years, to unleash a new round of feverish armament, and again to drag the world into the dangerous waves of the cold war. These maneuvers of the partisans of the "policy from the positions of strength"--which is also finding a positive reaction in the Beijing leadership--are seriously threatening peace and security in the world and the peaceful life of all nations. This is also confirmed by the hysterical campaign unleashed by these forces against the Soviet Union and the countries of socialism which has led to an aggravation of the international situation in the last few weeks.

In view of this, Comrad Gustav Husak stressed, today the demand is most urgently coming to the fore to intensify the political struggle for the continuation of the process of international detente, and to win for this decisive fight all those who cherish peace and a life without the horrors of war. We are convinced that the achievement of progress in the fight for consolidating peace is realistic and that the resolve and firm course of the peace forces can halt and ward off this onslaught of aggressive forces and frustrate their dangerous plans.

The firm guarantee of certainties and hopes for a peaceful development in the world lies in the consistent and principled peace policy of the Sovet Union and the countries of the socialist community, to the realization of which we are determined to contribute with all our might. Yet another convincing expression of this policy was the recent speech of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium which was welcomed throughout our country with the warmest sympathy and full support.

We are convinced that the firm unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and the common course of all peace and democratic forces in the world will frustrate the reactionary plans of imperialist forces and will insure the peaceful development throughout the world.

Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, concluded his speech by again thanking the Czechoslovak women for everything they are contributing to the further upsurge of our dear fatherland and to the happy life of the present and future generations. He wished them much health, successes in their work, many happy moments and cheer in their families, as well as happiness in their personal life.

U.S. POLICY BLAMED FOR RUPTURE IN SINO-VIETNAMESE TALKS

LD090015 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Vaclav Papez commentary]

[Text] The unilateral breaking off of the Sino-Vietnamese talks on the normalization of relations was accompanied by an act, which, taken in an isolation, might be termed an administrative matter but which in the given circumstances has a totally different importance. The Chinese authorities refused to grant an entry visa to the head of the Vietnamese delegation to the talks that were taking place in Beijing.

If we take into account the customary diplomatic principles and the basic rules of politeness, which rank among the most distinctive characteristics of both the Vietnamese and the Chinese, Beijing's administrative gesture assumes a particular importance. After all, what can one expect from the Maoist rulers behind the Gate of Heavenly Peace, who exactly 1 year ago treacherously and with a large force attacked the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which they had only recently declared was as close to them as teeth are to lips?

Chinese soldiers committed murder in Vietnam and destroyed installations and buildings, and whatever was not nailed down and whatever they were capable of carrying away, they took. Throughout the year that has lapsed since the war, they have been carrying away the border stones that mark the frontier between Vietnam and China, they have been driving away domestic animals from border settlements, and they have been abducting inconvenient persons to China or they have liquidated them on the spot.

At the same time, Beijing authorities have been engaged with the Vietnamese Government in talks about the normalization of relations. On more than one occasion the talks have found themselves in a tight corner or at an impasse. Only great patience on the part of the Vietnamese delegation and real efforts to achieve success in the talks have always, in the end, overcome the unaccomodating attitude and artificial barriers erected by the Maoists.

True, Beijing could not simply afford to slam the door. In their statement, the Maoists included a passage saying that the next round of talks might continue later, at the end of the year or next year in Hanoi. The statement, apart from general objections toward Vietnam, contains no reasons for a unilateral breaking off the talks. Beijing has simply taken advantage of the current, very complicated international situation caused by the aggressive policy of the White House for its own aims.

What is involved is not a simple matter of taking advantage of the current situation; direct cooperation with American political circles is also involved here. After all, there were a lot of comings and goings in Southeast and East Asia during the past few weeks, involving high-ranking representatives of the United States--Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, and Richard Holbrooke, an assistant secretary of state. They had talks in a number of capitals of the states of this region. They also had talks with Maoists in Beijing or met with them on various occasions.

The Americans, driven out of that region as a result of their catastrophic debacle in Vietnam, are slowly returning via Thailand and Japan; by way of the expected aid to the remnants of the Pol Pot regime and Prince Sihanouk in Kampuchea and by way of cooperation and the division of spheres between themselves and Beijing. For this, one needs tension, a reason, or, simply, a cause.

The Maoists have thus quit the talks, adding an insulting gesture to their quitting. The tension has increased, but Vietnam was not and is not alone.

JOURNALISTS' ORGANIZATION ASSAILS U.S. MILITARY OPERATIONS

LD071826 Prague CTK in English 1705 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Progressive journalists "are gravely concerned over present dangerous developments in the world," the General Secretariat of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ)) said, in a statement on Friday.

Imperialist reaction, led by U.S. ruling circles, makes new dangerous steps, attempts to revive the"policy of strength," to alter the Helsinki spirit by the atmosphere of cold war, the statement said. The line hostile to peace and international cooperation has lately been apparent in all spheres--military, political, economic and cultural.

U.S. military circles concentrate navy and armed forces in the Persian Gulf area, threaten Iran and Afghanistan, form a network of military bases in the Indian Ocean, in Middle East and African countries. Headquarters of the "rapid deployment" intervention force has begun operating in Washington.

WEST USES MONEY TO ENCOURAGE ANTISOCIALIST DISSIDENTS

LD071856 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Although the current No 1 on the Western ideological hit parade is the expression cold war, the word dissident is still doing well in the charts. Dissidents, and particularly those in Czechoslovakia, are being described as poor creatures, hunted by the police, as people who have been left without any means. In so doing, the Western propaganda remains tactfully silent about their posh houses, weekend bungalows, cars and fat foreign bank accounts because they simply do have the means, either from special funds allocated in the capitalist world for financing fighters against socialism or money collected from politically misled Westerners. The funds raised that way then serve for paying the dissidents for their open, outright fabrications about their own countries, custom made to suit the needs of the bourgeois propaganda. But of course the dissidents cannot receive their monies (?back) publicly for that would stink of interference into Czechoslovakia's own affairs.

And so, numerous undercover companies have assumed this task. Let's mention, for example, (Alumex), the (Van Persen Bank) or (Pomultina). The mechanism goes like this. The money is received from a private sponsor, no matter what his real name and position are, and transferred to the dissident's bank account. That's the way how it works. Various semi-illegal institutions, bearing often with the humanitarian names, such as the East European Committee Against Reprisals, which allegedly see to it that Czechoslovakia follows the right path, in reality do the sponsoring job. The Socialist Internationale is known to have contributed some DM100,000 to a research project called the Lesson To Be Learned From the 1968 Prague Spring; most of the money went to the dissidents.

Lots of the dissidents cherish valuable [as heard] professional ambitions. Take the would-be authors, for example. True, their work lacks the needed artistic level, but once they are antisocialist in their nature, they do receive attention in the West, however naive or incompetent they may be. One of these artists is the notorious Pavel Kohout. The first night performance of his drama "August, August, August" in Paris was a disaster. Even the FIGARO daily newspaper has described it as inadequate and boring. A novelette, "The Axe" by another such author, Ludvik Vaculik, packed with hatred against socialism, didn't (?sell) at all but then, what is not jumped on by the audiences or readers may well be appreciated by, say, the organization calling itself the International Committee in Support of Czechoslovak Dissidents. That institution has paid Vaculik Fr9,000 for that very novelette although, to be frank, not a single copy of it was ever sold.

Evidently, money is the way how to encourage or incite the antisocialist activities of dissidents in the socialist countries.

AFGHAN EDUCATION MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT TO PRAGUE

Talks With Vondruska

LD071522 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Czech Minister of Education Milan Vondruska received Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Politburo of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee and Afghan minister of education, in Prague today. He briefed her about the structure of our free education system and about the objectives of its further expansion.

The Afghan minister also had a talk with Central Secretary of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society Miroslav Zavadil. He conveyed to her an invitation for a delegation of the society of Afghan-Soviet friendship, now being formed, to visit Czechoslovakia.

Visit to Charles University

LD081812 Prague CTK in English 1715 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Politburo member of the Afghan People's Democratic Party and education minister, Anahita Ratebzad, visited on Saturday Charles University in Prague, accompanied by Czech Deputy Education Minister Vaclav Cisar.

The Afghan guest was cordially welcomed by Rector of the university Zdenek Ceska who informed her of the university's history and present tasks, and voiced the support of the university to the revolutionary struggle of the Afghan people for a happy future of their country. He also presented Anahita Ratebzad with a [word indistinct] university peace commemorative medal.

The Afghan education minister left Prague later on Saturday for Bratislava.

BRIEFS

NEW COAL MINE--The Darkov mine is the largest current capital investment action in the Ostrava-Karvina coal basin and, at the same time, the largest mine in the basin's history, with a planned annual capacity of 5 million tons. The mine comprises 10 projects, of which 5 are already under construction. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 4 Mar 80 p 3 AU]

HONECKER REAFFIRMS RECOGNITION OF ZIMBABWE IN CABLES TO LEADERS

Cable to Mugabe

AU071606 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Cable from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, to Robert Mugabe, copresident of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and president of the Zimbabwe African National Union, on his election as prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe]

[Text] Excellency: I convey sincere congratulations to you in the name of the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR, on the occasion of the election victory of the patriotic forces of the people of Zimbabwe and on your election as prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

By the unanimous vote on 27-29 February 1980, the people of Zimbabwe have clearly rebuffed all attempts to prevent their independence by the establishment of a puppet regime.

It is a great honor and pleasure for me to apprise you, esteemed Comrade Mugabe, of the decision by the GDR Government to recognize the independent and sovereign Republic of Zimbabwe and of its readiness to establish diplomatic relations on an ambassadorial level.

The GDR has at all times granted solidarity support to the struggle of the Zimbabwe people carried out under the banner of the Patriotic Front and is ready to develop friendly relations with the free and independent Zimbabwe in the future, too.

Please accept, esteemed comrade prime minister, my best wishes for good health, creative strength and success in your responsible activity for the benefit of the Zimbabwe people.

Congratulations to Nkomo

AU071607 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Cable from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, to Joshua Nkomo, copresident of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union on the Patriotic Front's victory]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Nkomo: It was with pleasure and satisfaction that I took cognizance of the convincing vote of confidence expressed by the Zimbabwe people to the Patriotic Front in the elections. This constituted a clear rebuff to all attempts to prevent independence by the establishment of a puppet regime.

Permit me, esteemed Comrade Nkomo, to convey my cordial congratulations on this victory of the patriots of your country in which you personally had a significant share. You may rest assured that the GDR will continue to stand in firm solidarity at the side of the people of Zimbabwe in the future too.

STOPH GIVES DINNER FOR SOVIET DELEGATION AT LEIPZIG FAIR

LD092112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1816 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Leipzig--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, gave a dinner today in honor of the Soviet Government delegation visiting the Leipzig spring fair led by Communications Minister Nikolay Talyzin.

During the meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality, Willi Stoph and Nikolay Talyzin expressed their satisfaction at the high degree of economic cooperation between the GDR and the Soviet Union. This year's Leipzig spring fair made apparent the further positive results of cooperation in science, technology and production, for the development of which the recently signed protocol on plan coordination for the period 1981-85 had created important conditions.

Willi Stoph stressed the great economic achievements of the Soviet people in communist construction and which were again so impressively demonstrated in the Soviet pavilion at the fair. He underscored his conviction that the fair would offer the GDR's foreign trade and industrial enterprises good opportunities to present Soviet partners with an extensive range of goods and to sign mutual supply contracts for 1980 and beyond on the basis of the existing agreement.

CPCZ'S HAMAN WELCOMED IN LEIPZIG BY MITTAG

LD092214 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2100 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today visited the international spring fair in Leipzig. He was welcomed by Guenter Mittag, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the SED Central Committee, who accompanied him during the visit. Present also was Frantisek Hamouz, Czechoslovak ambassador to the German Democratic Republic.

TUNISIAN ENVOY CONFERS WITH HONECKER, SINDERMANN

Talks With Honecker

LD071400 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1130 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and general secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Dr Sadok Mokaddem, special envoy for the Republic of Tunisia and president of the National Assembly, who conveyed a personal message from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

Erich Honecker and Dr Sadok Mokaddem agreed that relations between the GDR and Tunisia has developed positively and that there are good prospects for further cooperation. A detailed exchange of views on international questions took place during the meeting at which the situations in Europe, the Near and Middle East and in North Africa were discussed. It was noted with satisfaction that there was far-reaching agreement or similarity of views on important fundamental questions of safeguarding peace and of peoples living together in peace.

Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and general secretary of the SED Central Committee received the message from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba with thanks and asked the special envoy, Dr Sadok Mokaddem, to convey cordial greetings to the head of state of the Republic of Tunisia.

Present at the meeting were GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and the Tunisian ambassador to the GDR, Moncef Jaafar.

Meeting With Sindermann

LD071900 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1632 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the State Council, received Sadok Mokaddem, president of the National Assembly of the Republic of Tunisia, for a friendly discussion on Friday afternoon. Mokaddem, who is in the GDR as President Bourguiba's special envoy, conferred with GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker on the same day.

VERNER REAFFIRMS SOLIDARITY WITH THIRD WORLD STRUGGLE

LD071909 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1621 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America was reaffirmed on behalf of the SED on Friday by SED Politburo member Paul Verner, in the course of a friendly discussion with a delegation of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC). The PAIGC delegation is headed by Jose Araujo, member of the Executive Committee of the Struggle and executive secretary of PAIGC.

Both sides noted the interest of their parties in maintaining and strengthening peace and international security and in resolutely rebuffing the policy of force and oppression pursued on an increasing scale by aggressive imperialist forces.

In this connection, Paul Verner stressed the significance of the struggle of the socialist states and all peace forces against the NATO missiles decisions and for the ending of the arms race.

GUINEAN PEOPLE'S ARMY MINISTER ARRIVES IN BERLIN FOR TALKS

LD061622 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--A military delegation from the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, led by Army Gen Lansane Diane, member of the Guinean Democratic Party Politburo and minister of the People's Army, arrived in the GDR on Thursday for a visit of several days. During the afternoon the delegation was received by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, for a friendly meeting.

Army General Hoffmann praised the consistent anti-imperialist struggle by the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and its armed forces. The GDR National People's Army is fulfilling its military class duty of reliably protecting socialism and peace alongside the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact.

Army General Hoffmann is giving a dinner in honor of the guests this evening. During its visit the delegation will visit troop units and instruction centers of the National People's Army.

IRAN'S TUDEH PARTY FACING PROVOCATIONS, THREATS

LD080853 Budapest MTI in English 0626 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 7 (MTI)--Istvan Ambrus, MTI's special correspondent in Iran, reports:

With the nearing of the elections more and more signs refer to the fact that well prepared dangerous experiments, following a thoroughly thought out scenario, are taking place for reducing the chances of the left. Their means consist of fantastic provocative statements and threats. An example of this is that Reza Kani--who at present fulfils the role of minister of the interior responsible for the arrangement of the elections--said to the representatives of the press: Those who openly confess themselves to be Marxists cannot be accepted as the followers of the Islamic Republic, cannot take the oath on the Islamic Constitution, thus they have to be banned from the election struggles. Kani's statement was obviously meant for the legal, communist Tudeh Party (Iranian People's Party), which declares Marxist ideology and which will also participate at the elections.

The Tudeh Party summoned its election mass-meeting for Friday afternoon, where General Secretary Kianuri would have delivered a speech. However, the mass-meeting was not held. According to the statements of the party followers who gathered at the scene the reason for this was that both minor and larger provocations were aimed at the participants already in the noon hours, thus the meeting was banned.

The International Department of Tudeh later informed MTI's correspondent of what really happened. The Central Committee of the party was asked by one of the organs responsible for public order to call off the meeting, because according to its informations irresponsible elements are preparing for aggressive activities and provocations. The leadership of Tudeh, attesting its good intentions and its sense of responsibility for the order and security of the country, called off the election mass-meeting at the last minute.

The party is to make public a statement in connection with the affair on Saturday. The essence of this--according to the information of the International Department--is that the Tudeh Party has once again acted in a way worthy of a mature, responsible political organization. It considers the event planned for Friday to be postponed and intends to summon a newer meeting at a more suitable time. At the same time it expresses its regret because the concerned organs are not capable of neutralizing the above mentioned provocative, irresponsible groupings which endanger the normal procedure of the election campaign.

Thus Tudeh has decided, on the basis of sober considerations, that the party will subordinate, for the time being, its interests to the aim that it avoid all provocations and that it not be accusable, even as the injured party, with endangering public security with its program. On the other hand the Islamic Republic Party, in spite of the repeated protests, held its march on Friday, and before the American Embassy demanded that the hostages be handed over, until the loud speakers of the counter-demonstrators, superior in number, silenced the speakers.

Concerning the hostages, they were still under the guard of the students and in the building of the embassy on Friday evening, and this day also passed without them being able to meet with the fact-finding commission of the UN.

SRV DESIRES PROMPT RESUMPTION OF TALKS WITH PRC

LD071850 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 7 (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Hanoi:

Vietnam has taken a stand favouring the earliest possible resumption of the deputy foreign ministerial-level negotiations with China. The above was learnt by the MTI correspondent in Hanoi from reliable sources. These sources described the Chinese decision of Thursday unilaterally declaring closure of the second round of talks in Beijing as indicative of "China's continued great power and hegemonistic politics." According to Hanoi, "by sabotaging the parleys China is escalating tension and its deportment signals it desires no thaw in the region."

It may be recalled that the Vietnamese-Chinese deputy foreign ministerial talks began in Hanoi in April last year, a month after China's aggressive troops were forced to withdraw from Vietnam. The five sessions held in the first round of talks in Hanoi ended without any result, because--as outlined in the Vietnamese capital--"China wanted to achieve by the negotiating table what it failed to achieve on the front." The Chinese delegation rejected the Vietnamese initiative calling for discussion of necessary, urgent measures to ensure peace in the border region. These measures include formation of a demilitarized zone. China, in turn, outlined preconditions for easing tension. For instance, Beijing demanded change in Vietnam's relations with the Soviet Union and withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. The Hanoi round of talks was ended by the Chinese delegation's unilateral decision and even the sessions held during the second phase of parleys begun in June in Beijing served at the most for the two delegations to repeat their unchanged stands. The Chinese side has unambiguously tried to prolong the period between sessions. Finally at the end of February, the talks were suspended and now China has declared the Beijing discussions as closed. In its note to Vietnam conveying the decision, China has tried to shift responsibility on Hanoi.

Despite all these, Hanoi continues to hold the view that relations between the two countries should be settled through negotiations and--as emphasized by the reliable sources--"Vietnam has taken a stand favouring the earliest possible resumption of the talks."

LEADERS ATTEND PARTY CONFERENCES 8-9 MARCH

Opening of Conferences

LD082242 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, 8 March (MTI)--Saturday morning, in the presence of 600 delegates and more than 100 guests, the Budapest party conference took its beginning. Seated in the Presidium is Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee and Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political [Committee], secretary of the Central Committee.

The delegates, representing 210,000 metropolitan party members, are striking a balance of the last five years' development in politics, economy, society and culture; discussing a report about the work that the Budapest party committee has performed since the 11th congress; are summing up the remarks and statements that have crystallized in the debates the communists of Budapest carried on about the lines of guidance for the [word indistinct] congress.

Thereafter they will elect the Budapest party committee and the delegates for congress. Discussion started with a supplementary verbal comment Lajos Mehes, member of the Political Committee, first secretary of Budapest party committee made to the written report.

Party conferences are being carried on throughout the country. Saturday morning, communist delegates from eight regional units--County Baranya, Borosod, Gyor-Sopron, Heves, Somogy, Szabloes-Szatmar, Szolnok and Vas--furthermore those of the foreign minister and of the Frontier Guard organization convened for discussions. The County Zala conference is due to start early in the afternoon.

Discussions everywhere concern regional questions, points of local work together with the whole country's development.

These conferences, attended by representatives of the Central Committee, are carrying on talks on the committees' written reports and the verbal supplements. They sum up the local conversations that have taken place earlier about the congress lines of guidance and will close with elections of the congress delegates.

Politburo Members' Attendance

LD082248 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] County party conferences are being held in various places in preparation for the congress. "The conference in Szolnok County was attended by Dezso Nemes; that in Baranya County by Gyorgy Aczel and the conference in Gyor-Sopron County by Laszlo Marothy. All are members of the MSZMP Politburo." The conferences of Baranya and Gyor-Sopron counties as well as those of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Frontier Guard have ended.

Speeches 8 March

LD082344 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] County party conferences were held throughout the country today. At the Baranya County conference Janos Lukacs was elected first secretary of county party committees. "The delegates of the communists at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs heard speeches by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. At the party conference of the Frontier Guard, Mihaly Korom, secretary of the Central Committee spoke.

Nemeth Speech 9 March

LD100710 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Speech by Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, at a Budapest party conference session on 9 March--recorded]

[Text] We regard this congress as a working congress, indicated by the fact that it is scheduled to last 4 days. The fraternal communist parties, except for China and Albania, have been invited.

At the congress itself only the Soviet, Vietnamese and Cuban delegates will speak. The delegations of the other fraternal parties will salute the 12th congress of our party at friendship meetings. This will enable the party and congress to concentrate on the tasks facing us.

The preparations for the congress, dear comrades, and the designation of the current tasks of socialist construction are always a great and responsible party obligation. This is particularly the case now when the objective conditions are more difficult and complex than they were in the period of the 11th congress. There are more obstacles hindering our development than in earlier times.

The international situation has become more tense because of the subversive activity of the imperialists and this fact, despite our intentions, has an inevitable effect on our economic and other relations with the capitalist countries. The increasingly tense international situation naturally worries the country's population; it worries all of us.

To this I wish to add the following: Our people know that our party struggles, as expressed in the guidelines, together with our allies, the Soviet Union, the member states of the Warsaw Pact and all believers in socialism, peace and progress, for the continuation of the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, which is the only possible way for mankind, the rational alternative.

The Hungarian People's Republic is making continuous efforts to insure that the world progresses along the road of detente and seeks to maintain mutual security. This is the universal interest of mankind. The peoples, and our people, have good reason for clinging to peace.

The basic conditions determining the development of the international situation have not changed. The socialist countries and the forces of progress and peace, which together are increasingly the determining factors in the development of the international situation, will continue to strive to avert the outbreak of a new world war. This aim is a realistic one, just as we consider it realistic that peaceful coexistence can be created and made to last in relations between socialist and capitalist countries.

The domestic conditions for constructive work are also more difficult than in the past. Concern is being expressed whether we will be able to cope with the difficulties standing in the way of our development. People fear for our achievements and the policy of the party.

At the same time there is resoluteness to act. The workers want the same thing the Central Committee wants and there is confidence in the party's policy. There is confidence in the knowledge that the party, as it has done for the past 23 years, will continue to faithfully serve the interests of our people and nation.

The great responsibility of the party lies in the fact that our people must not be disappointed in their legitimate expectations, and that the congress should ease their anxiety and show the way toward the further construction of socialism. Without any doubt, the 12th congress will carry out this responsible task.

MILITARY TRIBUNAL SENTENCES WOMAN FOR ESPIONAGE

LD071842 Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 March, PAP--A Warsaw military tribunal today sentenced Alicja Wesolowska to seven years imprisonment for cooperation with an intelligence service of a NATO member state. Miss Wesolowska was also sentenced to pay a 10,000 zloty fine, deprivation of public rights for 5 years and forfeiture of property.

BISHOPS INSIST CHURCH'S PARTICIPATION VITAL IN TACKLING PROBLEMS

LD131437 Paris LE MONDE in French 2-3 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "All Citizens Should Have the Right To Act Within Their Own Organizations"]

[Text] Vienna--Two weeks after the Eighth PZPR Congress the Polish Catholic Church has just reminded the Warsaw authorities that nothing can be done in the country in opposition to the church or without its cooperation. "Moral and social revival cannot be achieved by a single group," the bishops stated on Friday 29 February after the bishops' plenary conference. "This concerns all Poles who should have the right and opportunity to act within their own organizations."

This direct criticism of the leadership role which the party assumes is clearly a reply to the calls for discipline and the mobilizations of the whole country launched by the leadership on the congress platform. Listing, as many delegates had done, Poland's economic, social and political problems, the bishops' communique stresses the fact that "freedom and truth" are vital to the solution of the problems facing the country.

During their previous plenary conference in December the bishops had already demanded that the church should be given "a suitable place in the present phase of the nation's history" so that it might make man "more devoted to his pledges and more courageous and conscious of his rights." Moreover recognition of the right of association is a traditional demand upheld by the Catholic hierarchy.

The warning is clear: Unless something is done to this end it is illusory for the government to hope to obtain "support and social consensus" which are impossible without a "real dialog between society and the authorities."

Finally, in the communique they issued on Friday the bishops give support to oppositionists when they write that nobody should have to live in fear because his opinions or activities differ from official positions.

FUEL PRICES, TAXI FARES INCREASE; ECONOMIES URGED

LD082034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] The State Prices Commission has announced that retail prices of fuels, motor oils and motor lubricants, as well as charges for taxi services, will be increased as of 8 March. Retail prices of premium gasoline and fuel oil will go up by Z2 a liter: ethylene 94 from Z16 to Z18; ethylene 78 from Z14 to Z16; and fuel oil from Z12 to Z14. The prices of motor oils and lubricants will increase on the average by 15 percent. The average increase in taxi fares will be 50 grosz per kilometer. Passengers will be expected to pay, in addition to fares shown on meters, sums shown on lists held by taxi drivers. There will be no change in bus, municipal and state transport fares.

The increase in liquid fuels retail prices is connected with the continued, high increase in prices of crude oil on world markets and with the consequent increases in the costs of imports, and is intended to secure further, vital economies in its consumption.

Since the first large worldwide increases in oil prices which occurred between 1973 and 1974, the trend toward further increases in prices of this raw material has been maintained. In fact, even the fixing of prices by conferences of the oil exporting countries, OPEC, has ceased to be binding, and individual OPEC member-countries started to fix their own prices freely. There have been instances when prices were raised several times in a single year; this is possible because the demand for oil is much higher in the world than its supplies.

Last year OPEC official prices went up by 70 percent, but in practice things are even more involved. Oil-producing countries often cancel contracts and divert their oil to the free market where speculative prices are obtained. There have been periods during which oil exporters were hiking prices up to $45 per barrel. Even if we regard this price as speculative and regard the OPEC price as standard, and this price at this time is about $31.40 per barrel, even then, this amounts to a 16-fold increase in crude oil prices in a single decade.

Crude oil is a raw material for petrochemical and chemical industries; fuels, materials and semifinished products for further processing are obtained from it for the production of a whole range of chemicals. This is why oil price increases are reflected in the production costs of the whole industry, and although our developing economy is not among the largest oil consumers, we are using increasing amounts of it. In 1970 we bought some 8 million tons of oil; this year we will buy about 18.5 million tons. Oil purchases represent a burden, increasing with each passing year, on our trade balance and have to be met by larger exports.

A considerable part of Polish oil consumption is met from imports from the Soviet Union. This is of considerable importance for our country, but even CEMA has a system of advancing prices. Prices for a given year are fixed on the basis of the average world price during the last 5 years. This means that Soviet oil prices increase at a slower rate and are more stable; they increase much lower than Arab oil prices. Their advantage is that they do not fluctuate through the year. This is why in our country fuel prices can be increased more slowly and gradually than in most other states in the world. However, Poland is buying increasing amounts of oil from the Arab countries. From 1975 to 1980 this import increased six-fold and this has resulted in a considerable increase in Poland's hard currency spending, the effects of which can be felt in our economy.

Gasoline rationing has been introduced in many states; in others rapid increases in fuel prices are intended to reduce its consumption. Increases introduced in our country previously were aimed at meeting the need for economy. After a Z2 price increase last year no drop in the consumption of fuels was observed on the expected scale. About 200,000 new cars reach Polish roads every year. This is why private owners, passengers, traffic controllers, drivers, everyone should regard the thrifty use of fuels as a public duty.

Public transport and chemical industry are the main consumers of fuels. Increased prices of the oil we import mean that costs of transport are greater. This in turn means greater production costs. All transport users must therefore pay greater attention to fuel consumption as a vital factor in production costs. The makers of vehicles must pay greater attention to more effective technological solutions. Every form of fuel saving, as long as it does not reflect negatively on the level and quality of output, would be a vital contribution to the improvement in our fuel and financial balance. Economic use of oil and petroleum products is today a vital necessity because prices apart, crude oil is becoming increasingly difficult to buy, and after all our demand for it is growing systematically. And so, if we want to develop our country, we must manage all fuels more rationally; this is a duty of our whole economy, of all our citizens.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS BEGIN

Election Arrangements Outlined

AU081146 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1125 GMT 8 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/3/80--On Sunday, March 9, starting 6 a.m., the electoral body in Romania--numbering almost 15 million electors--will cast their votes for the 369 deputies to the country's parliament and 61,772 deputies to the local bodies of state power out of the over 120,000 nominees.

This is a momentous political event for the entire country. It was preceded by a broad election campaign that culminated in the civic rally organized in Bucharest on March 6, during which President Nicolae Ceausescu--nominated by the constituency No. 1 of Romania's capital city--delivered an important speech. The candidates represent the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, the broadest democratic body in Romania. There are two candidates running in 45 percent of the constituencies for the parliament and three candidates in 10 percent of the same kind of constituencies. As for the people's councils, the number of constituencies in which two or three candidates were nominated is even larger, reaching 95 percent.

According to the electoral law in force there is one deputy to the Grand National Assembly in 60 thousand inhabitants (at the end of last year Romania had 22,135,000 inhabitants). As compared to the previous general elections (1975) the number of deputies to the country's parliament will increase by 20. The number of deputies to the county, municipal and communal people's councils is larger.

On the day of the ballot the voting centers will be open until 2100 hours (local time).

Ceausescu Casts Vote

AU090937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 9 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/3/1980--Started at 6 o'clock in the morning, the elections of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and the local bodies of state power are in full progress.

President Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Elena Ceausescu, other members of the RCP and Romanian state leadership arrived at 10 o'clock at the constituency No. 1, where he runs for the third time in the election to the country's parliament, being greeted by a large number of citizens.

After voting, the Romanian head of state joined those who were dancing a Romanian "Hora".

99 percent of the electors of the constituency where President Nicolae Ceausescu runs had voted until 9 o'clock.

After three hours since the opening of the voting centers the ballot concluded in 373 localities, 352 voting centers and 1,600 constituencies. 65.3 percent of the total number of electors had voted until 9 o'clock.

TITO'S CONDITION CONTINUES GRAVE; STABILIZATION NOTED

ID081143 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1138 GMT 8 Mar 80 ID

[Text] Ljubljana--The general state of health of the president of the republic continues to be grave. Since the function of the kidneys is not being restored, the use of the artificial kidney is being continued. Other measures of intensive treatment are also being carried out.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

'Spontaneous Bleeding' More Pronounced

ID091158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1149 GMT 9 Mar 80 ID

[Text] Ljubljana--The general state of health of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito is very grave. The serious kidney problem is still present and the use of the artificial kidney machine is being continued. The general tendency toward spontaneous bleeding is more pronounced. Heart weakness is still present. Necessary intensive treatment measures are being carried out.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

Condition Stabilized

AU101114 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1110 GMT 10 Mar 80 AU

[Text] In the course of the past day there have been no signs of deterioration in the general state of health of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito. The necessary measures of intensive treatment are being continued.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT'S KALEZIC DISCUSSES BREZHNEV LETTER TO TITO

ID071533 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 7 Mar 80 ID

[Text] Belgrade--Asked by newsmen at his regular press conference today whether he could say more about the message sent by Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito than had been published in the press, Mirko Kalezic, official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, gave the following reply:

"The message from Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is a reply to President Josip Broz Tito's message of February this year. As has already been announced, President Brezhnev expressed the Soviet views on topical international questions which had also been raised in President Tito's message. In his message President Brezhnev also expressed his best wishes for President Tito's recovery."

Asked whether the message made any particular reference to relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR, and if so, how the state of relations was assessed, the spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said: "Apart from international questions the message also refers to questions of Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

"President Brezhnev's message confirms the USSR's readiness to continue to develop relations and cooperation with Yugoslavia in keeping with the principles established in Yugoslav-Soviet joint documents as the permanent basis of these relations.

As far as Yugoslavia is concerned, it is always ready to continue to develop friendly and comprehensive cooperation on these foundations."

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT: INDEPENDENT, NONALINED AFGHANISTAN FAVORED

LD071810 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1619 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 7 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia considers the establishment of an independent and non-aligned Afghanistan to be the correct way of dealing with the Afghanistan crisis, stated a spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs at his press conference here today. The spokesman, Mirko Kalezic, was asked about Yugoslavia's attitude to the West European proposals for a neutral status of Afghanistan.

He referred the questioner to the positions set forth on this matter by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec during his recent visits to Bangladesh and India.

SOVIET-FRENCH TALKS ON AFGHAN CRISIS FAIL TO PRODUCE RESULTS

LD061836 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1654 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 6 (TANJUG)--Moscow has so far given no sign of favour for Britain's idea on the neutralization of Afghanistan which has been supported by the West.

The new attempt at a Soviet-French dialogue has also failed to produce any result towards settling the Afghanistan question and the current crisis in general, well-informed sources in Moscow say.

The "Paris channel" of Soviet contacts with the West is believed to be the most suitable in the present upset state of relations between the Soviet Union and the whole of Western Europe, and especially with the United States.

Although France takes an essentially negative attitude to the military action in Afghanistan, Paris is nevertheless being singled out in Soviet political circles because of its refusal to join in the Washington-conducted Western solidarity drive against the Soviet Union.

At any rate, sources in Moscow believe, the West should not be expected to succeed in "exacting" a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan by a policy of new pressures.

The Soviet insistence on the halting of "outside interference" is viewed by foreign observers here not only as a "time-gaining" device, but also as reflecting Moscow's "evident need for some sort of consultation".

SETTLEMENT OF AFGHAN CRISIS POSSIBLE THROUGH SOVIET-BRITISH TRUCE

LD081700 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1631 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 8 (TANJUG)--Observers here note that "something is nevertheless moving" in Moscow's talks with the West on finding a way out of the Afghanistan crisis. No information on this matter has been published here so far. Nevertheless, the latest talks between Soviet and British diplomats are believed to be motivated by the wish to start seeking some kind of settlement.

Whatever the future formula for getting out of the current tension, it is certain, sources in Moscow note, that the Soviet Union will insist on a solution which would contain guarantees for "halting all forms of outside interference" in Afghanistan and evidence that this "interference" is here understood to imply the actions of Afghanistanis who, carrying arms, enter the country from refugee camps in Pakistan.

The assurances offered by Pakistan that it does not interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs, and more specifically, its refusal of the 400-million-dollar U.S. military aid, indicate that the Afghanistan question is no more in a complete deadlock.

NEUTRALIZATION OF AFGHANISTAN 'UNACCEPTABLE' FOR USSR

AU072003 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 Mar 80 AU

[TANJUG correspondent Savo Bosanac report]

[Text] Moscow--Reports that the Soviet troops in Afghanistan, and the Afghan units, too, are using poisonous gases and dangerous inflammables, the so-called napalm, have recently spread throughout the world. It is also claimed that the Soviet and the Afghan units are killing innocent people and are destroying settlements. Although these reports have not been denied in Moscow from strictly official sources, it is considered that it is a sufficiently authoritative fact that today's Moscow press refers to these reports as fabrications, the usual lies.

Otherwise, reports reaching Moscow from Kabul state that Afghan, and not Soviet, units are continuing the struggle against the insurgents, who are called bandits, foreign mercenaries, or enemies of the Afghan people in Kabul and in the Soviet Union. At the same time reliable signs have appeared in Moscow that the plan of a neutralization of Afghanistan is unacceptable for the Soviet Union.

In Moscow it is believed, that is, among foreign observers, that this idea could perhaps serve solely as a pretext for certain contacts and talks on the present situation. Although no way out of the entire crisis can yet be seen, Soviet commentators optimistically anticipate that a relaxation of tension will occur and that a period of stabilization will begin, though true, they do not say when this will begin.

PRAVDA CALL FOR 'SOLIDARITY', SUPPORT ON AFGHANISTAN DECRIED

LD071727 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A commentary published yesterday in PRAVDA, organ of the CPSU, is likely to give rise to fresh polemics over Soviet actions in Afghanistan. The first analyses, our commentator Milika Sundic stresses, point to the conclusion that this is a case of both warnings and threats, which are equally unacceptable. Here is his comment:

At the moment when the whole world is wondering how to stop the arms race and to end military interventions and bloc rivalries, which are assuming increasingly dangerous proportions, PRAVDA, the organ of the CPSU Central Committee, has called on the communist parties of the world in a commentary published yesterday to extend their support, in the name of internationalist obligations, to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and not only in Afghanistan, but, as the commentary says, also to actions in other regions of the world. The contents of this commentary point to the conclusion that the Soviet Union is fully firmly determined to fulfill its so-called internationalist obligations in Afghanistan and that for the time being there can be no question of the withdrawal of troops from that country.

On the other hand, the PRAVDA commentary also represents in a certain sense an expression of dissatisfaction with the support extended to the Soviet intervention by the communist and workers countries and socialist countries. In fact one can count on one's fingers the countries and parties which have come out in support of the Soviet action, about which they were not consulted before. Even the countries of the so-called socialist community, from which PRAVDA expects particular understanding and support, were on the whole, and still are, quite reserved with regard to the intervention in Afghanistan.

One could even say that Europe, taken as a whole, has experienced the Soviet action in Afghanistan as a shock from which it has not yet recovered. For the first time since the war Europe has found itself in a situation in which it seeks its place and role outside the confrontation between the two superpowers, expressing disagreement with the Soviet action in Afghanistan while not supporting the United States' retaliatory measures. This primarily applies to the West European allies of the United States but the way of thinking in some of the countries of the so-called socialist community is not very different.

It is possible to assume that the Soviet Union did not expect reactions to its action in Afghanistan to be so unfavorable. The behavior of the West, primarily the United States, in connection with the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea provided grounds for such a conclusion. However, after it was shown that the intervention in Afghanistan was continuing, without much prospect of being brought to an end in the near future, and that condemnations of the Soviet action were not abating, the Soviet Union found itself in the position where it is defending its action in Afghanistan with arguments which are both unacceptable and threatening. To recall once more, PRAVDA demands internationalist solidarity not only with the Soviet action in Afghanistan, but also with actions in other regions of the world. This demand, at least as its second part is concerned, is very peculiar, as well as alarming, because it sounds as if it is announcing the possibility of actions similar to the Afghan one being taken.

There is little likelihood that there will be any essential change in the reaction of the world public to events in Afghanistan following the appeal which PRAVDA has addressed to the communist and workers parties and to the countries of the so-called socialist community. The debate on Afghanistan in the UN General Assembly has shown that the world, especially the nonalined countries, does not accept the policy of a fait accompli. Even less acceptable is criticism according to which all those who have condemned the intervention in Afghanistan are lining themselves up with the imperialist camp.

The nonalined countries nurture no illusions with regard to the behaviour of imperialism, but, likewise, they do not accept the thesis of positive interventions regardless of how well they are ideologically disguised. The nonalined countries are aware of the fact that among those who have condemned the Soviet action in Afghanistan there are fundamental differences and that these condemnations are not motivated in the same way, but they are also aware that all military interventions, regardless of what quarter they come from, are equally unacceptable. The commentary published by PRAVDA yesterday does not convince us that we should think otherwise.

UN ENVOY: NONALINED MUST ADVANCE PEACE, DETENTE

AU072106 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[Bogdan Decermin report]

[Excerpt] New York, 3 March--The worsening of the international situation demands that all the nonalined countries act for their own sake and for the sake of the world in general. [paragraph continues]

They can act only proceeding from their principles generally adopted a long time ago and the principles that bind them together, not using double standards and not assessing on the basis of double criteria, regardless of which side and under what excuse the basic norms of international life are being violated. Discussing fresh crises in the world which have burst forth recently does not mean that old, unextinguished hotbeds are pushed to the side.

This, among other things, was said by Ambassador Miljan Komatina, Yugoslav representative, at the plenary meeting of the nonalined countries in New York this evening. The meeting discussed the international situation. While taking into account a wider context of international relations, those taking part in the debate dwelt mostly on the situation in Afghanistan and the Gulf region.

The participants of the gathering have agreed to set up a working group which will in conclusion submit a document on this gathering of the nonalined countries, which so far also has examined the activities of the nonalined countries since the sixth summit, especially in the United Nations. The following countries were elected to the working group: Algeria, Bangladesh, Guyana, India, Nigeria, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Malta, Tunisia and Cuba.

Principles of Nonalinement

The first to take part in the debate was Ambassador Miljan Komatina, who expressed great concern about the pronounced dangerous deterioration of the international situation and remarked in his speech that the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Summit Conference of the Nonalined Countries cannot be examined unless one bears in view the situation concerning the implementation of the basic principles and aims of the policy of the nonalined movement.

He stressed that in the discussions on the deterioration of international relations and the role of the nonalined in such a situation, as well as in the actions which are to be taken in this connection, the nonalined countries must constantly bear in mind that they contribute to the preservation and advancement of peace and universal detente based on the independence of peoples and countries, as well as on the prevention of a wider and wider use of force, especially in the form of foreign military intervention and interference.

As has been learned, the Yugoslav representative said that this cannot be achieved without an unequivocal opposition to the use of force, military intervention and interference of anyone under any excuse, without a defense of the inalienable rights of all the peoples to an independent life and free development, without a refusal to be included in bloc rivalries or various security zones, and without a refusal of protection by blocs of big powers.

Komatina advocated a continued activity of the nonalined countries in the direction of advancing the implementation of the decisions and positions of the sixth summit, especially those which relate to the strengthening of solidarity with the struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence. Our action, he said, must be expanded so as to embrace all the problems created by the various forms of the use of force, since they have become even more acute and universal and directly concern all the nonalined countries.

Stressing that the main question among these problems is the question of nonintervention and noninterference, the Yugoslav representative recalled that the nonalined countries have initiated an action to adopt a declaration on noninterference and that the ambassador of Guyana eloquently spoke about this at one of the preceding plenary meetings, setting the question in the context of the current international development.

Advocating the idea that the nonalined countries should openly broach the question of an ever wider and frequent use of force in various forms, Komatina recalled that military intervention, acts of aggression, interference in internal affairs and threats of the use of force have been occurring and are occurring in various parts of the world, such as the Middle East, southern Africa, Southeast Asia and recently southwest Asia. According to him, all this is an integral part of the general worsening of the situation in the world which has occurred as a result of a constant tendency to impose alien will on sovereign countries and to hinder an independent development of peoples and countries, especially the nonalined ones. He particularly pointed out the very serious threats to the process of detente which have occurred and the armaments race which continues nonstop.

Firm Positions

Recalling that the Yugoslav delegation clearly presented its views on the crisis in Afghanistan, just as it did earlier in connection with Kampuchea and on all other uses of force, Komatina pointed out that nonalined Yugoslavia adopts such a principled attitude in the context of inadmissability of any intervention in internal affairs or of threats to national independence and free development of every country, as well as the unacceptability of the imposition of an alien will on any people or country.

According to the SFRY ambassador, the nonalined countries must find ways to reflect their preoccupations, for it is a question of fundamental principles and the peaceful and secure life of all is directly endangered. Failing to do this, he warned, we shall not act in the proper way to prevent a further deterioration of the international situation, to protect our own independence, to successfully oppose attempts by blocs or big powers to force other countries to link with them, and to prevent penetrations in the nonalined movement.

Stressing that the nonalined countries with their clear, independent and nonbloc orientation have given a strong impetus to the independence and emancipation of the peoples, Komatina said that no need is more urgent now than taking action and mobilizing the international community against a policy of intervention, use of force, bloc policy and a policy of spheres of interest. The nonalined countries must be the catalyst of such a mobilization.

We must demand, Komatina said, that the principles of nonalinement be strictly respected in the solving of all the crises in all parts of the world. Stressing that only the nonalined movement may launch an action to find a way out of the present situation, Komatina stressed that the nonalined movement is not in a crisis, but that the existing system of international relations is in a crisis and that the majority of the nonalined countries has reacted to this clearly and accurately through the United Nations, individually or collectively. We must insure that these views will also find their expression through the movement, especially in solving crises.

In conclusion the Yugoslav representative especially pointed out the need to initiate at a suitable time a discussion on the methods of work in the nonalined movement, on the concensus and the democratization of the movement.

USSR HELPING TO PROMOTE 'RADICALISM IN NONALINED MOVEMENT'

AU091659 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 1 Mar 80 pp 22-24 AU

[Ranko Petkovic article: "Radicalism in the Nonalined Movement: Priority Before Narrow and Separate Interests"]

[Excerpts] Tackling the task of examining the basic causes that have brought about the existence of promoters of the so-called radicalism in the nonalined movement, we must start from the most general but inevitable fact that differences in interests and in views on some international questions and, in this context, in attitudes toward the individual big powers, occur naturally in a broad democratic movement that unites some 100 states.

But the propaganda of probloc concepts and especially of the idea of linking with one of the blocs is not one of the natural differences in the nonalined movement. With all their different interests and separate views on the individual international questions, resulting from their different conditions, the nonalined countries have found their common vital interest in refusing to join the blocs and in uniting on an independent and non-bloc platform.

The usual answer--correctly or incorrectly--to the question who are the promoters of radicalism in the nonalined movement, is that--give or take a state or two--they are the following: Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Benin, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Nicaragua, Seychelles and Grenada.

The group of the promoters of the so-called radicalism in the nonalined movement must not be considered as a homogenous entity within which the interests of some are in accord with the motives and interests of all. What is more, the circumstances in which they are included in the circle of the so-called radical states, differ from state to state; certain vital attributes of their behavior differ to no lesser extent.

In connection with the phenomenon of the so-called radicalism in the nonalined movement it is unavoidably necessary to devote attention to yet another main circumstance. This is a question of the strategy of the political activity of the Soviet Union in relation to the nonalined movement. The basic starting point of the Soviet Union's attitude toward the nonalined states and the nonalined movement is the claim that the main revolutionary force of our time is represented by the following three factors: the states of the socialist community; the communist parties and the workers movement in the Western capitalist states; and the national liberation movement. The national liberation movement includes the newly liberated states and the developing states, that is, the states that represent a majority in the nonalined movement. The unification of the activities of these three factors is one of the most important aims of the Soviet Union's political strategy. Within this visible circle, the autonomous, independent and non-bloc activity of the nonalined movement moves away from an association of the nonalined states with other revolutionary factors of our time, that is, with the socialist community and the communist parties and the workers movement in the Western capitalist states and with the leading role of the socialist community, that is, the Warsaw Pact states. According to Soviet theory and practice that identify capitalism with the West and socialism with the East the developing and nonalined countries will unavoidably have to orient themselves either to the Eastern or the Western blocs. This is a matter of a process that, as the Soviet theoreticians claim, will be a long-term process but has already begun with an orientation involving decisions in favor of socialism or capitalism, in favor of the Eastern or the Western blocs. It is in this sense that the Soviet Union is striving, by concluding treaties of friendship and cooperation, by providing military and economic aid and by other means, to tie as many nonalined states as possible to its own interests and thereby to promote "the unification of the three revolutionary factors of our time." Sooner or later the world will be divided into two camps and within this formula there can be no place for those who are not alined.

Even though this theory is essentially within limits of the concepts dating back to the first postwar years, it is in fact of a more recent date. It falls within the Soviet concept of relaxation of tension.

The reason for the more offensive attitude of the big powers and bloc groups toward the nonalined states and the nonalined movement become clearer to us if we bear this in mind. It is within these coordinates that it is possible to seek and find also certain essential reasons for an increasing number of conflicts and crisis situations in the regions of the so-called Third World. Finally this is also one of the factors explaining the occurrence of the so-called radicalism in the nonalined movement in a certain period and in a certain form in which it finds its expression. [paragraph continues]

If there were no tendency to pull the nonalined countries into a bloc orbit, then the aid and the support extended to the individual nonalined countries in their justified efforts to resist the attacks of the imperialist forces would be validated in the consolidation of their freedom and independence, that is, their nonalined position. But the aid and support are a component part of an expansion of the spheres of interest and an aspiration to gain control over the nonalined movement. The occurrence of the so-called radicalism in the nonalined movement reflects this strategic tendency of one of the superpowers.

KOMUNIST SCORES CPCZ PUBLICATION'S SLANDER OF LCY, YUGOSLAVIA

LD072312 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 7, (TANJUG)--The League of Communists of Yugoslavia weekly KOMUNIST today expresses surprise at the move on the part of the Czechoslovak party SVOBODA publishing house which has published, without any accompanying text, the "documents of the international consultations of communist and workers' parties" held in Moscow in 1957, 1960 and 1969, documents which contain slanderous charges against the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and against Yugoslavia.

KOMUNIST recalls that after the 1948 Cominform resolution, the statement of 81 communist and workers' parties passed at their (?September) 1960 Moscow consultation was another gross attack on the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and its foreign and internal policies and on Socialist Yugoslavia as a whole." The Yugoslav party weekly expresses doubt that the SVOBODA editors were not aware that their latest publication contains "slanderous charges against the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Socialist Yugoslavia, charges whose arbitrariness and unfoundedness was, after several years of hesitation, admitted by the Czechoslovak party in official and to the public accessible documents".

KOMUNIST wonders what is the meaning of the renewed publication of the assessments according to which "the policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia endangers the achievement of the Yugoslav national liberation struggle". According to which "Yugoslavia has been brought into a position of dependence on American and other imperialists", and so on. "Does this mean that the assessments, refuted by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee as a product of the Stalinist campaign against Yugoslavia, have now, smuggled in through the back door, again become valid in Czechoslovakia?"

KOMUNIST recalls that the 1976 Berlin conference of communist and workers' parties of Europe "contributed other socialist oriented parties and movements of the principles and practice conducive to the interests of the (?struggle for peace) and socialism in the present day world. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia press organ in conclusion writes that the Czechoslovak publisher would have done much better had it, instead of rehabilitating the exhausted sources of dogmatic-conservative condemnations of other parties, offered to Communist Party of Czechoslovakia activists the Berlin conference platform as a base for understanding the current world developments.

DIFFERENCES ON VIEWS ON SOVIET DELIVERIES OF ENERGY SUPPLIES ARISE

LD072200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2112 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 7 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have very close views on the development of their economic and scientific-technical cooperation during the next five-year period, the Yugoslav deputy co-chairman of the Yugoslav-Soviet intergovernmental committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation Radoje Kontic stated here today on return from Moscow.

Kontic said that during the talks with Soviet government officials there were differences in stands on Soviet deliveries of energy resources (oil, natural gas and coking coal). He added that talks on adjusting the stands will continue.

Radoje Kontic said that during the talks with Soviet officials, current questions of economic cooperation between the two countries and problems presenting themselves were discussed.

INFORMATION SECRETARY BAJRA RECEIVES IRANIAN OFFICIAL

LD072336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Ismail Bajra, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal information secretary, today received (M. Garmrudian), cultural adviser to the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In a lengthy friendly conversation they exchanged views on bilateral cooperation between the two countries thus far in the sphere of information and culture. It was noted that in the next period efforts should be made to further consolidate and comprehensively develop, in the spirit of the original principles of nonalinement, the cultural and information ties between Yugoslavia and Iran. The talks were also attended by Dr Reza Hashemian, Iran's ambassador in Belgrade.

DETENTION OF SHIP BY TURKEY 'MISUNDERSTANDING'

LD071656 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Mar 7 (TANJUG)--The detention of the Yugoslav warship Split on the part of Turkish authorities came in consequence of a misunderstanding and an error in communication. This was said by a Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs official spokesman in reply to the question at a press conference today about the mission and the purpose of the Yugoslav battleship's being in the Bosphorus Strait at a time when it was detained by Turkish authorities.

The spokesman for the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said that Split, which was earlier ordered in the Soviet Union and built in the Soviet shipbuilding yards. was sailing through the Bosphorus Strait was timely requested through diplomatic channels.

RIBICIC, AUSTRIAN SLOVENES HOLD TALKS IN LJUBLJANA

LD052330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2034 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The further joint activity of Carinthian Slovenes is of essential significance for the improvement of the position of the Slovene national community in Austria. The joint work of organizations in all spheres will exert a fundamental influence also on the implementation of Article Seven of the Austrian state treaty.

This was stressed among other things in the talks held today by members of the delegation of the Federal of Slovene Organizations in Carinthia, led by Dr Franci Zwitter, president of the federation, and Mitja Ribicic, president of the Republican Conference of SAWP of Slovenia, held in Ljubljana.

In the talks on the current position of the Slovene national community in Austria the significance of the operative calendar, submitted by the central Slovene organizations to the Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on 7 December 1979, was given particular prominence.

The calendar contains concrete proposals for the gradual strengthening of trust of the Slovene national community in Austria in the intentions of the Austrian Government, that is, the improvement of the position of Slovenes in the direction of carrying out Article Seven of the Austrian state treaty.

It was also stressed that the implementation of the working calendar, without making the participation of auxiliary councils a condition, represents a criterion of Austria's genuine readiness to fulfill its international obligations in the protection of the minorities.

SLOVENIA'S VRATUSA OUTLINES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS

AU081855 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 16 Feb 80 p 17 AU

[Interview granted by Anton Vratusa, president of the Slovene Executive Council, to DELO journalists--place and date not given]

[Excerpts] DELO: What has the Executive Council done or what is it doing in order that economic stabilization will not become a mere slogan this year but will be a plan to overcome present contradictions, so that after all, we can plan our social and economic development more easily?

Vratusa: As early as January, the Executive Council had consultations with other organs on how to insure the conditions so that we could later fulfill more rapidly the tasks set by the resolution. Therefore it was first necessary to adopt social accords or self-managing agreements for this year according to which we shall earn and distribute income, form prices, cool down consumption and direct foreign trade movement more correctly. The Slovene Assembly at the end of January supported the direction of the Executive Council, but it also specifically demanded that all social factors proceed consistently along a self-managing path. We have woven this demand into the adopted accord on the realization of the social direction of the distribution of income and the accord on price policy in the republic and the federation.

DELO: Who then should be the protagonist of stabilization activities?

Vratusa: Undoubtedly self-managing associated labor. The Executive Council and the administrative organs have clearly determined duties in this respect, not only in the implementation of the resolutions and the assembly policy but also in proposing solutions and settling questions that lie within their power.

DELO: Don't you think that we are too slow in reaching an accord on the imports of production materials? We are in the middle of February, but our economy still does not know how much raw and production materials it will be allowed to import this year. This does not exactly stimulate producers to work better.

Vratusa: I agree. The pace of solving problems depends on various factors. For the first quarter we have succeeded in increasing the advance allocation by a few percentage points, but this is only of temporary significance. Therefore we are working to free ourselves as soon as possible from the pressures which the well-known provisional measure of the SFRY Assembly constitutes for all the economy. Thus, it is urgent that the republics and provinces should harmonize the projections of their balance-of-payments positions within the projection of the balance of payments of Yugoslavia.

DELO: Some people console themselves by saying that the first quarter will be the most difficult to overcome and that afterwards more foreign exchange will be available.

Vratusa: The momentary shortage of foreign exchange has its roots in the past year. In the last 3 months of last year we kept imports down, but goods are now coming in. For the time being it is impossible to conclude any new contracts to import equipment. It will be necessary to give priority above all to the imports of goods that will contribute to an increase of exports, to the supplying of the domestic market with critical products and production materials, above all those for the production of exports. We must know that a considerable time usually elapses between the conclusion of a contract and its implementation. It will therefore be necessary to look quite a long way ahead.

DELO: Do you not think that until now there has been all too much administrative, short-sighted restriction in the supplying of industry with production materials without much regard for the requirements of production?

Vratusa: Yes, there has, but it is even worse than that. For instance, Slovenia has used up all its possibilities for importing equipment allowed under this year's projection of the balance-of-payments position of Slovenia now in force. The situation is somewhat better regarding production materials, but the situation is serious in this respect, too. We shall have to export even more in order to be able to import the most necessary things and so that production may run normally. In the republic, we have again examined the import-export relations as they are fixed in the provisional measure, which did not take into account the way anybody husbanded foreign exchange in the past. We must do everything so that production may continue unhindered, otherwise there will be no goods and no income. It is no good that the federal organs still concern themselves chiefly with import restrictions. We shall have to hurry with concrete measures to encourage exports and to settle existing problems on the self-managing road.

DELO: Some people think that the provisions of the provisional balance of payments for Slovenia are much stricter than for other republics and provinces. Slovenia and Croatia, for instance, are openly objecting to such import restrictions.

Vratusa: The provisions of the provisional measures restrict us to a great extent and for this reason the present distribution must be reconsidered. Nonetheless, one should not have too great illusions. For this reason we have no other choice but to work better and to export more.

DELO: We are probably preparing some new, better proposals for the distribution of foreign exchange.

Vratusa: The basic action must be directed primarily toward creating foreign currency. This action is proceeding in several directions. Self-managing agreements in the sense of the law on foreign-exchange operations and credit relations with foreign countries play an important role and that also applies to all measures of the current economic policy.

DELO: Slovenia probably does not export enough, because it depends on foreign exchange which it obtains from elsewhere?

Vratusa: The Slovene economy regards its income as linked to a great extent to the economy in the unified Yugoslav market. Administrative interventions give birth to aspirations toward a closed market. However, experiences demonstrate that autarky is not the road to take to extricate ourselves from the current difficulties. For this reason it is very important as to how the self-managing interest communities for economic relations with foreign countries will operate. However, if no agreement is reached in the SISEOT [Not further identified] then the Federal Executive Council will be forced to act.

DELO: In the country we are trying to collect as much foreign exchange as possible. We also try to obtain foreign exchange through concessions by making people able to buy more in foreign currency. Slovenia opposes this proposal for collecting foreign exchange. Do we perhaps hold the correct view?

Vratusa: Opinions are really very different. I believe that it is necessary to study in detail all effects of this kind concerning the collecting of foreign exchange. It is also important that the savings account holders are not taken in by rumors connected with the security of their money in our banks.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS BETWEEN SLOVENIA, KOSOVO 'FRUITFUL'

AU092005 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 27 Feb 80 p 7 AU

[Muhamet Shkoza report]

[Summary] Pristina, 26 February--"The cooperation between economic organizations of associated labor of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo has been successful and possibilities for further development, expansion and progress in this respect are extraordinarily great. The recent fruitful talks between a Kosovo delegation and the representatives of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia resulted in the conclusion of 21 programs of cooperation in the industrial, agricultural, transport and other fields."

According to Aziz Abrazi, vice president of the Chamber of Economy of Kosovo, within the construction program of the Kosovo-electric power plant Kosovo will cede to Slovenia a total capacity of 150 megawatts for the next 15 to 20 years. In return Slovenia will pay the construction costs for the appropriate projects and also provide thenecessary funds for the development of strip coalmining in Kosovo. Slovenia is interested in concluding long-term agreements with Kosovo for electric power supply for the period until the year 2000. It is anticipated that an agreement will be concluded under which Kosovo will build for Slovenia's needs a 250-megawatt thermoelectric power plant by 1988 and further capacities for a total of 600 megawatts by a later date. Slovenia will provide the necessary funds for the construction of these projects as well as for an expansion of the Kosovo strip coalmining capacities. In 1979 Slovenia bought 24,000 tons of dry brown coal from Kosovo and has contracted for the purchase of 80,000 tons of dry brown coal from Kosovo in 1980. During the 1981-85 period Slovenia plans to buy 80,000 to 120,000 tons of dry brown coal from Kosovo annually and will therefore participate in the investments for the expansion of the coal separation plant of the Kosovo combine.

Several Slovene and Kosovo enterprises have been successfully cooperating in their production and development activities for quite some time. The Kosovo Farmakos and Ljubljana Lek factories have pooled their resources for the construction of a plant--currently under construction--for the production of bismuthic salts. It is expected that the Koper Cimos factory, on one hand, and the Kosovska Mitrovica factory for storage batteries, the Pristina factory for shock absorbers and the Suva Reka Balkan factory will on the other further expand their cooperation this year. A final agreement will be concluded at the beginning of March to determine the products to be produced for the Cimos factory by the aforementioned Kosovo factories as well as the ways in which the Cimos factory will participate in the construction of a Peugeot factory in Pristina. Other Kosovo enterprises, such as the Pec Ramiz Sadik factory producing automobile spare parts, the Prizren Famipa Factory, the Orehovac 18 November and the Janjevo Metalac factory might join the cooperation program with the Koper Cimos factory. The Ljubljana Slovin and the Kosovo Agrokosovo enterprises have been successfully cooperating for 15 years now. The Slovin enterprise has built the Coca-Cola plant in Lipljan near Pristina. This year the Slovene Termika plant will begin construction of a factory to produce insulation tiles in Pristina. The Slovene Gorenje enterprise and the Djakovica factory for electric motors have been jointly producing electric motors for refrigerators produced by the Gorenje factories. The planned expansion of the Djakovica factory will require an investment of 230 million dinars. The Gorenje enterprise will provide 30 million dinars of the total sum. It is expected that the expansion program will completed by the end of the year.

SLOVENE SAWP PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES WORK PROGRAM, ECONOMIC POLICY

AU091600 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 4 March--According to a proposed program orientation of the republican conference adopted at the session of its Presidium today, all the organizations and leaderships of the SAWP of Slovenia will in the coming weeks and months pay most attention to a democratic and efficient preparation of positions for agreements, accords and decisionmaking in institutions and organs of the political system of socialist self-management.

Those taking part in the discussion (Milos Prosenc, Ivanka Vrhovcak, Joze Smole, Francek Kavcic, chairman Mitja Ribicic and others) stressed that one should even more daringly and quickly develop all the forms and methods of political activities of workers, working people and citizens through which their interests, needs and their involvement in an agreed solution of all joint social questions will be expressed ever more freely and definitely.

Efforts for a most consistent and successful implementation of the economic stabilization policy will also be at the center of activities of all the organizations and leaderships of the SAWP of Slovenia this year, and this was also discussed at the Presidium session today. On the basis of a report of a coordination group for coordinating sociopolitical activities in the implementation of the economic stabilization policy, it was noted that the most serious problems arise in economic relations with foreign countries and in prices.

In January and the first half of February, exports indeed increased 28 percent and imports about 5 percent, which demonstrates the efforts of the working collectives to achieve best possible results in this field. The trouble is that certain associated labor organizations are adjusting with great difficulties and slowly to the reduced possibilities of imports and to a change to domestic raw and production materials.

About Investment Restrictions

The session also discussed the latest federal regulations restricting investments and some other aspects of spending in noneconomic activities. The exemptions envisaged for some sports and other projects in some Yugoslav cities have caused complaints among the Slovene public. It was concluded that such measures and behavior are not in harmony with the system and that they impose great harm to stabilization efforts. Therefore it was decided that Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, be informed by special letter about the dissatisfaction of the working people of Slovenia with such measures and their negative consequences for stabilization, and that the forthcoming session of the Presidium should analyze in detail and assess the work and behavior of Slovene republican organs and delegates in connection with the adoption of the said federal law. This question will be discussed on the basis of a report by the Slovene delegation in the Federal Chamber and in the presence of the members of this delegation and respective republican organs.

[Ljubljana DELO in Slovene on 5 March on page 2 publishes a 600-word report on the SAWP Presidium session which adds the following: "Certain stabilization measures recently adopted by the Federal Assembly are accompanied by concern and objections, too, Mitja Rotovnik said. The federal law on the provisional use of social funds for the financing of noneconomic and nonproductive investments this year in fact broaches a number of questions, especially the question why the strict provisions apply to some and not to others. Is there any sense in adopting at federal level decisions for behavior and action in social activities after the republics have adopted similar programs, Mitja Rotovnik wondered. Are questions of culture and science not equally important, so that they should not be regulated by blanket measures?

["Thus one now has to stop the building of the Maribor theater, but not, for instance, the construction of a sports hall for the world table tennis championship in Novi Sad. The basic thing is that we are in the middle of efforts to stabilize the economy and at the same time we are searching for sensible and constructive ways out of economic troubles. Therefore we should not allow some measures to reduce the affirmation of a people in the field of science and culture."]

MACEDONIAN TRADE UNIONS IMPLEMENT TITO'S INITIATIVE

AU091644 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[Slobodan Paskovski report]

[Excerpt] Skopje, 4 March--Today in Skopje the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Macedonia held an enlarged session at which it adopted documents on collective work and responsibility and a decision on the new organization and method of work of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Macedonia and its organs. Dzemal Vejseli was elected president of the council with a 1 year term of office and the new Presidium has 25 members.

The following were elected as members of the new Presidium: Ruse Arsovski, Vanco Bliznakovski, Petar Bendevski, Dr Ilija Vesov, Mihajlo Djurovski, Zejnul Zejnula, Ljubomir Isjanovski, Vejsel Jasari, Vasil Kostojcinoski, Tome Momirovski, Pance Mirkulovski, Tome Maleski, Tome Nikolovski, Memed Nuredinovski, Kiro Popovski, Lazo Panovski, Budimka Romano, Tomo Sofronievski, Budimir Stevanoski, Sinisa Spasov, Metodi Torov, Olivera Cvetanovska Ugrinovska, Djordji Uzunovski and Milan Czajkovski.

The Presidium of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Macedonia with a 4-year term of office has 12 members fewer than the previous Presidium. The position of vice president and secretary have been abolished.

Blagoj Popov, Krste Markovski, Boro Denkov, Rade Galeb and others attended the session.

In his report Dzemal Vejseli, president of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Macedonia, pointed out that the organizations and organs of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Macedonia have adopted the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative as their permanent and responsible task and that through the numerous activities organized by them or currently in progress, they have expressed their readiness for its consistent implementation both within their own ranks and in the entire political system.

KOSOVO COMMISSION: EQUALITY OF PEOPLES 'INALIENABLE PART OF LIFE'

AU072100 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[M. Antic report]

[Text] Pristina, 4 March--The implementation and the further consolidation of the policy of national equality and the strengthening of the togetherness, brotherhood and unity of the peoples and nationalities of Kosovo is a daily sphere of work and activity of the League of Communists and is becoming increasingly more an inalienable part of the overall social life, self-managing relations, awareness and behavior of the working people and nationalities of Kosovo. That was noted today at a session of the Commission for International Relations of the provincial Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo (Redzep Zogaj presided).

At the session it was said that the policy of equality of the peoples and nationalities is based on the fact that the role and responsibility of the republics and provinces for their own development and for the development of the Yugoslav community as a whole is increasing more and more. [paragraph continues]

All questions of vital interest for the development of every republic and province are being resolved with their participation on an equal footing through social accords and self-managing agreements. The participants in the discussion on implementing national equality were unanimous in the assessment that with the aim to further develop the equality of the peoples and nationalities it is necessary to keep the front of struggle against every kind of nationalism open and that this struggle must be intensified in every circle.

KOSOVO COMMUNISTS DISCUSS ASSOCIATED LABOR, STRESS UNITY

AU091509 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[Milos Antic report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 5 March--From the adoption of the Law on Associated Labor up to the present, Kosovo has traveled a difficult but, taken as a whole, successful road in which many ideological and essential confusions have been cleared up, the ideopolitical and institutional directions have been set and a platform for unified action for its consistent realization has been created. This was noted at today's session of the provicial Central Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo (Mahmut Kabali as chairman), which discussed topical questions of the implementation of the Law on Associated Labor and the tasks of the League of Communists in this respect.

The introductory speech at today's session of the provincial Central Committee on topical tasks of the League of Communists in implementing the Law on Associated Labor was submitted by Jovan Bogicevic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the provincial Central Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo. He said among other things: It can be observed in the implementation of the Law on Associated Labor so far that despite significant results, its intentions have been realized with insufficient success and efficiency. This lagging may be partially excused by the fact that it is a matter of radical changes of socio-economic relations that we have not had so far in self-managing practice, because of which this process will objectively run longer. Of course we also have some delays: Several laws regulating the system that would contribute to a quicker and more harmonious transformation of income relationships in the associated labor system have not been adopted yet.

Jovan Bogicevic pointed out that basic organizations of associated labor have socially asserted themselves as the basic form of association of labor and pooling of resources. In them, conditions are being created more and more for acquiring income, for decisionmaking on the allocation of income and for the management by workers of all essential questions. However, because of a number of subjective difficulties in many communities, there exists resistance to a full affirmation of basic organizations of associated labor as basic forms of workers' organizations.

Petar Kostic, secretary of the Presidium, stressed that the overall activities of the League of Communists of Kosovo and the Presidium of the Provincial Central Committee has contributed to a favorable and stable political situation in the province. In this respect a consistent realization of the League of Communists' policy in the development of relations among the nationalities, the creation of the most favorable conditions for a comprehensive and equal development of all the peoples and nationalities, the strengthening and deepening of brotherhood and unity and Yugoslav socialist patriotism and the strengthening of trust and unity among the peoples and nationalities in the province, the republic and all the country are of special importance.

The concern of the communists and all the working people of Kosovo for President Tito's health condition is being transformed into an even greater unity, determination and involvement for a responsible implementation of all the tasks, the League of Communists' policy and President Tito's messages and words, Kostic said. He stressed that this readiness of the working people to implement their work and other tasks with a great feeling of responsibility should be further encouraged and directed.

TEXT OF PZPR DOCUMENT ON INTERCONGRESS PERIOD

AU122130 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Feb 80 pp 3-7 AU

["The PZPR Central Committee Report on the Period Between the Seventh and Eighth Congresses"]

[Text] I--Socioeconomic Policy

Constituting the continuation of the strategy of the sixth party congress, the implementation of the resolutions of the seventh congress has resulted in a further increase in the living standards of society, in the development and modernization of Poland's economic potential and in t[illegible]rengthening of Poland's position in Europe and the world.

We have achieved considerable progress in many areas in the past few years. We have strengthened and expanded the material bases of the people's life. Industry has received new plants. The working conditions of the work force have improved. Large funds have been provided for agricultural development. Housing construction has increased. Cooperation with foreign countries, in particular with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries, has developed fruitfully.

Thanks to the party's policy and the commitment of the working people to its implementation, in the seventies our country made another stride forward along the road of constructing a developed socialist society.

That progress was achieved under much worse external conditions. The increasing worldwide difficulties in the sphere of fuels and raw materials and the upsets in international economic cooperation that arose in the markets of the capitalist states have adversely affected the development conditions of the Polish economy.

The internal conditions have also been more difficult. Bad weather has occurred for a number of successive years, lowering agricultural results and causing considerable losses in the economy.

To overcome the unfavorable phenomena and to insure the implementation of the social goals contained in the seventh party congress resolutions, the Fifth PZPR Central Committee Plenum decided to suitably regroup the economy's forces and resources. Intensive activities were promoted to maintain economic balance, to accelerate the development of agriculture and food production and to improve the effectiveness of economic management.

The efforts in the past 4 years have produced results that have added to further socioeconomic progress. Our economy's production potential has greatly increased. In 1976-79 the value of the fixed production assets increased by about Z1.5 trillion. Socialized economy received over 300,000 new workplaces of much higher technical standards. The qualifications and labor productivity of workers increased greatly. The positive impact of those production elements helped to tangibly increase material production. [paragraph continues]

In 1979 the produced national income amounted to almost Z2 trillion. Crucial changes occurred in the structure of the division of the national income. The share of consumption increased from 66 percent in 1975 to 74 percent in 1979. At the same time the share of investments in the distributable national income decreased significantly.

However, not all the planned goals have been achieved. In particular, we have been unable to fully implement the planned tasks in the sphere of improving the effectiveness of economic management, including the task to reduce the per unit consumption of materials and raw materials and to reduce unit costs.

1--The People's Living and Social Conditions

In light of the sixth and seventh party congress resolutions, consistent improvements in the living, social, cultural and working conditions of society have been recognized as a paramount goal of economic activities. In order to achieve that goal particular attention has been devoted to increases in wages and in other cash incomes of the population. In 1979 the population's overall nominal wages amounted to about Z1.5 billion, which is about 50 percent more than in 1975.

In 1979 the average nominal net wage in the socialized economy amounted to over Z5,000, which is about 34 percent more than in 1975. However, the planned increase in real wages was not achieved.

The wage policy in the current 5-year period has continued to promote wages more closely dependent on the quality and effectiveness of performance and to reduce the differences in wages by various means, including efforts to increase the lowest wages at a higher rate than that applying to average wages.

Consistent increases in the procurement prices and increases in salable farm production have helped increase the incomes of individual farmers. In 1976-79 the cash incomes of farmers from procurement sales increased over 50 percent. The differences between the living conditions in the urban and rural areas have decreased.

In the current 5-year period we have continued the implementation of the extensive program of social benefits. The state's overall expenditure on cash social benefits has increased rapidly. In 1975 we spent for that purpose Z91 billion and in 1979 we spent Z168 billion, or 84 percent more.

We have devoted particular attention to improving the situation of pensioners and annuitants. Along with efforts to consistently implement the reform of worker pensions and annuities so as to improve the relations between pensions and wages, as of May 1977 we have been increasing pensions and annuities covered by the "old scheme" as well as the lowest pensions and annuities. Thanks to that, in 1980 the lowest pension for a worker will amount to Z2,000 a month. The average current pension-annuity increased from Z1,545 in 1975 to Z2,325 in 1979, that is, by 63 percent.

The decisions adopted by the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum on instituting pensions and annuities for farmers and their families are of historic importance for wage policy. Those decisions have closed the process of covering almost the entire population of the country by social insurance. Two-thirds of the farmers pension fund consists of state subsidies. About 150,000 farmers are already benefitting from that fund.

Concerned with strengthening the family, we have expanded the forms of care for mother and child. We have instituted a childbirth allowance and a general grant of Z2,000, which is paid only once on the birth of a baby. The number of women who take advantage of unpaid leave to take care of their small children is consistently increasing. In 1975 some 218,000 women took such leave and in 1979 the figure increased to over 400,000. The state has increased fiscal assistance for children maintained by foster parents and study grants for pupils and students.

At the same time, crucial changes took place in the structure of wages: They involved rapid wage promotion of the people with the lowest incomes. The number of people earning up to Z2,000 decreased from 46 percent in 1970 to about 2.5 percent in 1979. As of 1 January 1980 the lowest wage amounts to Z2,000. At the same time, the number of high and medium wages also went up. The number of workers earning over Z3,000 has increased from 2.2 percent in 1970 to about 44.3 percent now.

These changes and the processes developing in the sphere of demography, customs and culture have been responsible for rapid and crucial changes in demand, for new social needs, which some years ago were not very much in evidence in our market and for strong aspirations to rapidly improved living conditions. In that period the production potential of our economy operating under much more difficult conditions did not keep abreast, in many spheres, with the great increase in demand. In that situation the increase in consumption was unbalanced, especially in the case of some groups of goods. That is why we had to make great efforts to maintain market balance.

The decisions of the Fifth and Ninth PZPR Central Committee plenums, especially those on changes in the structure of industrial production and investments, were used to maintain that balance. We instituted a three-tiered control system for the range of the goods brought to the market. The control was exercised by the Council of Ministers, ministries and industrial associations. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo approved a program for modernizing trade performance.

The increase in the cash incomes of the population went hand-in-hand with the increase in the supply of market goods and services. The overall supply of market goods calculated in comparable prices was about 18 percent larger in 1979 than in 1975. Changes in the structure and quality of the production of food articles have improved the structure of food consumption to some extent. The number of products containing animal proteins--that is, of milk, eggs, fish and meat--as well as of vegetable and animal fats has increased.

The consumption of fruit and vegetables has increased, albeit not quite enough. In keeping with the tendencies observed in the countries with high food consumption standards, the consumption of carbohydrates (grains and potatoes) is also decreasing in our country.

The following table illustrates the changes in the level and quality of diet and in the household possession of some durable goods:

Per Capital Consumption (in kilograms)	1970	1975	1979
Meat and Processed Meat	53	70.3	72
Fish and Processed Fish	6.3	7.2	7.7
Fats, Including:	20.8	23	25.3
Butter	6	7.4	8.8
Sugar	39.2	43.2	44.9
Vegetables and Processed Vegetables, Including Industrial and Household Preserves	111	109	119
Fruit and Processed Fruit, Including Industrial and Household Preserves	33	34	43
Grain Products	131	120	120
Potatoes	190	173	160
Milk (in liters)	262	264	265
Eggs (by number)	186	209	221

Equipment of Households (pieces of equipment per 100 households)	1970	1975	1979
Passenger Cars	5	10	19
TV Sets,	48	68	81
--Color Sets	-	1	6
Refrigerators	24	53	81
Washing Machines and Spin Dryers,	64	71	77
--Automated Washing Machines	-	2	10
Vacuum Cleaners	30	43	59
Sewing Machines	28	33	36
Radios	88	99	140
Tape Recorders	4	19	38
Bicycles	76	78	97

The factors that have helped further develop services for the population include the creation of favorable organizational and personnel conditions and the modernization and expansion of the technical base of the socialized small industry and handicrafts.

The favorable conditions for the development of handicrafts--conditions created by the decisions adopted by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Democratic Party Central Committee--have helped stimulate the handicrafts' performance in the sphere of services and market production.

However, the progress we have achieved in the development of services has not produced a tangible improvement in meeting the needs of society, especially in view of the rapid increase in the population's cash incomes. The consumption percentage of more comprehensive services has decreased, and that is why services do not absorb the population's purchasing power to an extent corresponding to the actual level of economic development and consumption.

A too slow rate of the transformation of the structure of consumption was a crucial factor in determining the fiscal-market situation in the seventies. Aside from an inadequate development of services, the shifts in the structure of consumption in favor of industrial goods were too slow. This phenomenon went hand-in-hand with the trend on the part of the rural population to turn to the socialized market for food purchases, which resulted in an increased concentration of expenditure of money on food.

Throughout the seventies increasing incomes and real wages was an important goal of social policy. In the first part of the seventies these goals were greatly overfulfilled, but in the final years of the seventies the fulfillment of these goals took place under more complicated and more difficult conditions. Production costs went up, which was most often caused by rising prices for many raw and other materials in the world markets and by increased personnel costs. That was the reason for the increased prices for many goods. However, against the background of that we have to criticize the fact that in many units increases in production costs were unjustified because they resulted from low effectiveness of economic management, and the fact that some producers abuse their price-fixing powers for goods and services in order to achieve unjustified economic advantages. In keeping with the decisions adopted by the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and the second national party conference, we have carried out many control and preventive measures to counter such practices. For example, the state price commission has checked on the price-fixing powers of economic units.

The seventh party congress resolutions recommended that work be carried out with a view to changing the structure of prices. The proposals submitted in 1976 could not have been carried out for familiar reasons.

The maintenance of stable prices for a large number of food items causes rapid increases in the budget subsidies for food. The subsidies increased from Z17 billion in 1971 to Z51 billion in 1975 and to almost Z170 billion now. That means that for every Z100 spent by the population on food the state adds Z43 from its budgetary resources. The process of the deterioration of the price structure has continued to intensify, and that does not help consumers make a rational choice between purchases of food and purchases of industrial goods. As we can see, the problem of the price structure continues unresolved.

In the present decade housing construction has been given social priority. The development of housing construction has been a special concern of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, the PZPR voivodship committees and party organizations. Despite great difficulties in the implementation of investments, we built about 1,161,000 apartments in 1976-79. [paragraph continues]

Socialized housing construction trades have improved the standards of apartments, which are of a more functional design and are larger. At present the average floor of an apartment built by the socialized construction trades amounts to 52 square meters, which is 5 square meters more than in 1975. That has helped improve the living conditions in apartments. The number of persons per room decreased from 1.21 persons in 1975 to 1.06 persons in 1979.

However, large increases in young families and the intensification of the processes of urbanization are responsible for the fact that the housing situation of many families continues to be difficult and that the waiting period for an apartment is still long. In addition, in some voivodships certain delays have occurred in the implementation of the planned housing construction tasks.

We have continued to develop the system of loans for members of housing cooperatives and for builders of individual houses. However, progress in auxiliary construction has been inadequate, and this problem is particularly acute in housing settlements. The need for a comprehensive treatment of those problems was stressed by the resolutions of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, which examined the problems of implementing the long-term program for housing construction up to 1990.

During the accountability period the party has attached great importance to improving the conditions, safety and hygiene of work. As a result of investment, modernization and organizational measures to eliminate the possibility of accidents and to reduce the burden of work and its harmful influence on the health of workers, the number of work accidents has dropped and the conditions and safety of work have been further improved. Expenditures for that purpose have almost doubled in the past few years.

The effectiveness of the performance of the professional and social labor inspectors has increased in the sphere of restraining and eliminating the possibility of accidents and illnesses and of implementing the decisions contained in the plant, branch and ministerial plans for improving the working conditions of work forces.

Scientific research in the sphere of worker protection has been intensified. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has devoted much attention to the problems of working conditions and to the social and living situation of industrial workers. The problems have been examined and tackled on many occasions by party and trade union bodies and by workers self-government conferences.

The revised labor code is the result of the long period of review of the labor laws suited to the needs of the developed socialist economy and to the growing level of social consciousness. The implementation of the labor code is not proceeding correctly everywhere; we continued to note negative aspects caused by violations of work discipline and a high incidence of absenteeism, which attests to inadequate social discipline among other things. Those features have absorbed the attention of economic administration, trade unions, workers self-government groups and youth organizations. We need further energetic action to counter those aspects.

The further development of health care, vacations and social assistance given by production plants has been an important part of improving our society's living conditions.

From 1976-77 the number of beds in general hospitals increased by 10,400. Additional hospital facilities are under construction to accommodate 42,000 beds. The delay in the planned commissioning of those hospitals was caused by the overextended investment schedules, among other things. The social care facilities have increased their vacancies by 4,300 and the number of children in day nurseries has increased by 28,000.

In addition to curing the sick, the practice of preventive medicine has been the basic task of the health service. Efforts to improve the health and hygiene standards of the country have continued.

Despite the actual progress in the development of the health service, we have not been able to fully meet the existing social needs. We must intensify our activities to that end.

The contributions to the national health fund, which was set up on the initiative of PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek, are an expression of the selflessness of all the people, above all of the socialized economy workers. The resources of the fund, worth over Z21 billion at the end of 1979, are used in turn for the construction of hospitals, rural health centers and outpatient clinics, for the purchase of medical equipment and other similar purposes. The second stage of the construction of the children's center, a type of monument to health which is being built by social contributions, has been completed, and the construction of the oncology center has begun.

We have continued the process of increasing the number of days off and have made it dependent on progress in labor productivity. Socialized economy workers are now able to enjoy 16 additional workfree days during the year. Some branches of industry, including the coal mining industry, have also introduced a four-brigade system of work. The gradual elimination of the third shift on Saturdays in the plants that are not engaged in continuous production is another form of reducing work days.

We have continued the policy of increasing resources for the social and housing funds in production plants. As of 1978 all production plants are able to deduct from the wage fund an allowance of 2 percent for the plant social fund and 1 percent for the plant housing fund per year. Deductions for the plant social fund increased from Z10.4 billion to Z14.7 billion in 1974-79. The initiatives proposed by trade union bodies and workers self-government groups have helped improve the principles of the socially rational and economically justified use of the plant social facilities as well as the just distribution of the resources earmarked for social purposes.

Each year 4.4 million workers and their immediate families enjoy workers vacations and 2.9 million children and youth are able to take summer vacations.

We have improved the forms of material assistance for young families by--among other things--granting them loans for purchases of household appliances and goods and for acquiring cooperative apartments.

The alimony fund, which was instituted in 1975 with the help of considerable state resources, is an important form of assistance for families. Some 95,000 people took advantage of that fund in 1979.

We have accorded great importance to the issue of the family in the work of schools, youth and social organizations and mass media. We have appointed a family council, the task of which is to sponsor and coordinate measures connected with the broadly conceived issue of the family and its needs and living conditions.

Physical culture plays an important role in the life of individuals and society and is one of the essential areas in which the state's social policy is implemented.

That thesis was fully reaffirmed by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo resolution on the further development of physical culture. The resolution was adopted in 1977.

Our country's achievements in the area of physical culture are characterized by the development of qualified personnel, the better deployment of this personnel and the propagation of various forms of recreation in production plants and at home. The distinctive feature of that activity is concern for the further development of a mass character of physical culture and for the utilization of its health functions and, above all, educational functions. The role of the mass sports and tourist organizations such as the People's Sports Association, the Society for Promotion of Physical Culture, and the Polish Tourist and Local Studies Society has been broadened.

High standards in competitive sports increased with the development of physical culture on a mass scale.

Implementing the resolutions adopted by the Eighth PZPR Congress on the development of tourism and recreation, we have improved organized recreation for the working people, developed the tourist base and adapted the model of tourism to the level of social needs.

In the accountability period the party's attention has always been focused on the task of solving social problems and of constantly improving the living and working conditions of all our people.

2--Development of the Economy Between the Seventh and Eighth PZPR Congress

The supreme principle of the party's policy during the accountability period has always been to closely relate social goals to the development of material production and to raise the effectiveness of economic management. The implementation of the provisions of the strategy of socioeconomic development will have produced the further expansion and modernization of the material and technical base of socialism in Poland in the 5-year period of 1976-80.

Industry

In 1976-79 industrial production increased by more than 30 percent. The changes in the structure of that production were favorable, but still not adequate. The share of production for the market and export increased from 44.1 percent in 1975 to 47.1 percent in 1979. That includes the increase in export production from 13.1 percent to 14.6 percent. In 1979 industry was responsible for 51.1 percent of the national income, which was 3 points more than in 1975.

The electroengineering industry has developed rapidly in the present 5-year period, which is coming to an end. Industry was responsible for 29 percent of the entire industrial production in 1979.

We have been able to meet the demand in the market for many goods such as black-and-white TV sets, radio receivers, refrigerators and a number of household goods. We have increased many times over the production of market goods such as automated washing machines, passenger cars and modern tape recorders. All the same, we are still unable to fully meet the market needs in that regard.

We have greatly expanded the range of products, developed the serial production of modern color TV sets, farm machinery, agricultural aircraft, sport aircraft and many other goods; greatly developed the production of high quality building and road machinery and vessels and, in that connection, have strengthened our ties of collaboration and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. In cooperation with the USSR our electronics industry has developed the serial production of Ryad unified system computers.

Mining, chemical industry and metallurgy have been the fundamental supply base for the national economy. In 1976-79 those branches of the industry underwent further development. As for coal mining we continued to expand and modernize the existing coal mines and began the construction of five new coal mines. We commissioned a mine for coking coal and we pushed ahead with the construction of the first mine in the Lublin coal region. Thanks to the great efforts of the mines, the production of coal in the accountability period increased by 29 million tons and amounted to 201 million tons in 1979. The extraction of lignite has also increased. Extraction in the Belchatow basin will begin in 1980. Altogether in 1980 we will have extracted about 206 million tons of bituminous coal and 40 million tons of lignite.

We have completed the first stage of the construction of the Katowice metallurgical combine and we have expanded the petrochemical industry and metallurgy.

Production of steel has increased by 4.2 million tons, of rolled goods and semifinished products by 2.5 million tons, of copper by 87,000 tons and of chemical compounds by 20,000 tons. The processing of crude oil has increased by 3.1 million tons. At the same time we have modernized many production processes, resulting in considerable economic achievements.

The development of the raw materials base and the production of new materials, machinery and installations has helped to greatly increase the production of the industrial goods in demand in the market.

However, we must stress that despite their great achievements, the metallurgical and chemical industries have not reached the development rate stipulated by the 5-year plan. That has been responsible for shortages of chemical products and, to a lesser extent, of metallurgical products. Nor has the adjustment of the structure of the production of metallurgical goods to the needs of customers been sufficient. That is why it has become more difficult to rationalize the use of those goods.

The country's energy base has been developing rapidly. In 1979 the country's energy capacity increased by 6,000 megawatts, including about 5,300 megawatts of industrial energy. We have completed the construction of the Dolna Odra, Rybnik, Jaworzno III and Poraska power stations and the expansion of the Kozienice power station, where two energy blocs with capacities of 500 megawatts each will be put into production.

In 1979 the production of electric energy amounted to 117.4 billion kilowatts, 20 percent higher than in 1975. However, due to a rapid increase in the demand for electric energy, and certain delays in the implementation of energy investments and the low availability of this energy considerable difficulties have hampered efforts to meet the demand for electric energy. That has had an adverse effect on the consistent performance of the entire economy. We have taken a number of measures to solve that problem and have assigned additional resources for investment and repair purposes.

Light industry has increased production by over 34 percent in the past 4 years and has greatly increased export production. Market supplies have increased about 25 percent and their range, quality and appearance have been distinctly enriched and improved. The demand for knitted articles and hosiery has been balanced on the whole, and the supply of articles for infants and children has been improved. In keeping with the needs of the housing program, light industry has greatly increased the market supplies of carpets, mats and lining materials and, at the same time, has expedited direct supplies to the construction trades. The supply difficulties of the past few years in light industry, and the fact that light industry relies on imported raw materials to the tune of about 55 percent have created a situation in which, despite distinct progress, the demand for a number of light industry products still cannot be fully met.

In 1976-79 the timber and paper industry accelerated the production of furniture and particle boards, which increased by over 60 percent and 74 percent, respectively, compared with 1975, thanks to the modernization of the existing furniture plants and to the construction of our large furniture plants and two particle board plants. However, it has not been possible to fully meet the demand for some lines of furniture.

Because of delays in the implementation of investments and because of difficulties in achieving the production capacities, the paper industry has not been able to achieve the projected goals. That is why paper and wrapping materials for the national economy have been in short supply. The delays in the construction of the cellulose and paper combine in Kwidzyn have been mainly responsible for that.

Bearing in mind the evaluation of the existing social needs and the objective development laws, the 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum worked out a program for accelerating the development of the small socialized industry, allotting to it a permanent place and function in the economy. The development of that industry, the main potential of which is concentrated in cooperative organizations, has been planned in such a way as to meet above all the needs of the market, both in goods and services.

The basic tasks of small industry include efforts to greatly increase the supply of goods produced from the local resources of raw materials, especially farm produce, and from scrap and recycled raw materials. We have also tackled the problem of improving storage facilities for farm produce and we have begun to speed up efforts to increase production of goods classified as "1,001 sundries," chemical household goods and clothing for children and youth.

By creating the possibilities for developing and utilizing the local resources of raw materials and manpower, the development of the socialized small industry helps to stimulate the further socioeconomic invigoration of the urban and rural areas and to strengthen the role and responsibility of the local authorities in solving important social problems. The government decisions on increasing the funds to promote the development of small industry and to institute a new economic-fiscal system for that industry have helped create the conditions for the correct implementation of the 14th PZPR Central Committee resolution.

Investments and Construction

The distinctive feature of the present 5-year period has been the decreasing share of investments in the national income and the allotment of a large part of it to consumption. However, we have provided 40 percent more funds for investments than was the case in the previous 5-year period. The implementation of the plan in 1976-79 was close to the envisaged indexes. In keeping with the resolutions of the Fifth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, during the implementation of the plan changes were made in the distribution of funds, especially in favor of housing construction, mining, energy and food production.

As a result of investment activities, we have commissioned many new and modernized production and service facilities. In 1976-79 our national economy's fixed assets increased by over 30 percent with a value of Z8.4 trillion.

We have made many organizational and systematic [systemowy] efforts to strengthen the discipline of the investment plan and to concentrate outlays on the projects to be commissioned and turned over for use in a given year and in priority sectors. The share of investments in the national income decreased from 26.9 percent in 1975 to 21.6 percent in 1979.

A number of irregularities has occurred in the investment process. The deadlines for the purposes of machine and installations have not been fully coordinated with the project construction schedules. The necessary reductions in outlays, changes in construction schedules and the halting of many projects already under construction have been responsible for the increased freezing and commitment of resources and for increased investment costs.

In keeping with the investment program under implementation, construction in this 5-year period has increased at a slower pace than in 1971-75. Construction and repairs increased by 16 percent in 1976-79 as compared with the previous 5-year period. In 1976-79 the specialist enterprises, especially those run by the Department of Construction and by the Department of Administration, Local Government and Environment, developed more rapidly than in 1971-75.

In keeping with the needs of the country's new administrative division, general construction trades have been organized into combines operating within individual voivodships. That makes it possible to gradually adjust the production of construction trades to the structure of the investment plan. Difficulties in providing the infrastructure for building sites, especially for housing construction sites, are continuing.

There has been a further development of the industrial and material base of construction trades. The industry working to meet the needs of housing construction has also developed. We have insured a particularly dynamic development for the industrialized base of prefabricated large board elements. In 1976-79, 77 plants producing housing elements and equipment were set up. At present we have 168 such plants capable of annually producing housing elements and equipment for building housing accommodations totaling 13.2 million square meters of usable floorspace.

The glass and ceramic industries have implemented their tasks successfully. Their production has increased considerably and so has the range of glass articles and refined ceramic articles. In the 1976-79 period market supplies of those articles increased 80 percent.

Transportation

The distinctive feature of our economy is that its transportation needs are excessive. That is so for many reasons, mainly because of the large share of the extraction industry in production, because of the deployment of production facilities, which is not the best, and because of the fact that haulage trips are still not completely rationalized and, especially, that some such trips are doubled.

In the 5-year period now coming to an end we have made considerable efforts to increase the haulage capacity of transportation. For example, insofar as the railroads are concerned, a metallurgical-sulfur line, which is of extreme importance for the national economy, has been commissioned for use, and hundreds of kilometers of other important lines have been modernized.

As for road transportation, we have commissioned for exploitation a super highway between Warsaw and Katowice and have modernized and built many thousands of kilometers of other roads. Among other things, transportation has been supplied with 60,000 modern freight cars, over 2,000 electric and diesel locomotives and 25,000 high-tonnage trucks.

As for inland navigation, we have begun to modernize waterways, especially the upper courses of the Odra and the Vistula. We have launched a far-reaching program for the regulation of the Vistula and for incorporating it into the country's integrated transportation system. We have already begun to initially explore implementation of that program.

In the past few years we have had difficulties in implementing transportation tasks. The modernization of individual branches of transportation has been too slow in relation to rapidly increasing needs. We have failed to implement the complete range of modernization tasks in railroad transportation, including the program for electrification and for rail replacement. The activities to improve the transportation situation have not solved the basic problems because of shortages of spare parts, tires and loading installations and for other reasons.

During the period between the seventh and eighth party congresses the aviation industry has developed dynamically. The IL-62 and IL-62M airliners bought in the Soviet Union have made it possible to open long-distance routes across the Atlantic and to the Far East. The number of passengers carried on foreign routes served by the Polish Air Lines, LOT, has been doubled. The modernization of airports and of the aviation infrastructure has continued.

Maritime Economy

The long-term comprehensive program for the development of the maritime economy--the program was mapped out in the first half of the seventies--has been examined during the period between the seventh and eighth party congresses by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and by the plenary sessions of the voivodship party bodies in the northern part of the country.

We provided some Z100 billion for the development of the maritime economy in 1971-79, which enabled us to solve many important and urgent problems. Thanks to investment outlays and an active loan policy, the merchant navy, particularly the tramp part of it, has been considerably expanded and modernized. However, the fleet of liners has not developed to a sufficient extent. The merchant navy carries over 50 percent of Polish foreign trade goods delivered by sea.

The expansion of ports along our seaboard has increased loading potential, and that applies especially to coal, liquid fuels, sulfur and other raw materials. Progress achieved in the expansion of facilities for transloading grains, ores and small freight has not been sufficient in relation to needs. The construction of the container base in Gdynia has been greatly delayed. The invigoration and development of small ports along the central seaboard is beginning to produce positive results.

Fishing in the high seas and in the Baltic has developed favorably. It increased from 679,000 tons in 1975 to 800,000 tons in 1979, although the legal situation relating to seas and oceans has become more difficult. That situation has changed the structure of fish catches, among other things.

Foreign Trade

The role of foreign trade and cooperation with foreign countries in the development of the economy has greatly increased in the present decade. The great efforts of our economy backed by active participation in the international division of labor, especially in the process of socialist economic integration with CEMA, have made it possible to modernize and expand the country's production potential.

We have intensified our economic links with the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union. That has enabled us in many sectors to institute and develop the production of finished goods and cooperative articles on a large scale. That production offers [illegible]h returns and guarantees long-term sales. Following the directives of t[illegible]PZPR Central Committee Secretariat on further comprehensive economic and [illegible]ientific-technical cooperation and trade with the Soviet Union, party bodies and organizations have intensified their sponsorial and organizational activities to insure full implementation of delivery of export goods, improvements in the quality of those goods, the punctuality of their delivery, and the development of new export ideas and specialist and cooperative links.

The comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union has played a decisive role in all of Poland's economic-trade and scientific-technical relations with foreign countries. Long-term accords on cooperation and on industrial specialization and collaboration as well as participation in joint investment projects for raw materials have enabled us to further increase trade exchanges and to supply industry with basic raw and other materials, machines and installations. A considerable share of cooperative supplies and specialized goods in the entire turnover of Polish exports to the socialist countries--that share increased from 10.1 percent in 1975 to 21 percent in 1979--illustrates our intensifying economic relations with those countries.

In the period between the seventh and eighth party congresses the development of economic relations with foreign countries, especially trade with capitalist countries, has been made difficult to a great extent because of crucial changes in the conditions prevailing in the market for fuels and raw materials. A rapid increase in prices in the world market, the weakening of economic elan in most capitalist countries, the ensuing tendency toward state protectionism and the aggravation of the struggle to win markets for sales of goods have made more difficult the export of Polish goods to those countries. The rapidly growing large imports of grains and fodder in excess of the plan--imports that have been necessitated by the bad weather affecting our agriculture for a number of years--have been a serious burden on our balance of payments.

Despite those complicated conditions, the value of the turnover of Polish foreign trade has increased 4 times in the present decade. The share of machinery and installations as well as of other industrial goods has increased from 47.6 percent in 1975 to 52 percent in 1979.

In the spheres of industrial production such as sea-going vessels, construction machines, machine tools and complete plants Poland is now an important partner in the world market, both in the value of export [illegible]ad in the technical and technological standards of the exported goods.

In order to accelerate the increase in export production and to increase its share in overall industrial production we have promoted extensive activities to stimulate producers and foreign trade units. The conference of the central party economic aktivs, which was held under the chairmanship of PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek in September 1979, was of special significance in that regard.

Voivodship committees have launched many initiatives aimed at searching for and tapping hidden reserves of efficiency in order to increase the range of exports and to raise their quality and competitiveness. The exporters' clubs, which have been set up in most voivodships, and other measures serve that purpose.

People have formed the conviction that it is correct to promote export-oriented activities in favor of the development of the economy. That should help insure a high rate in export increases, improve the effectiveness of export and thus increase our ability to repay on schedule the foreign loans we have contracted in the countries of the second payment area, mainly for the development and modernization of our production base and for purchases of grains and fodder. We are working on schemes to improve the principles of the economic-fiscal system operating in the economic organizations that produce goods and services for export.

We have promoted extensive activities to insure rational expenditure of convertible currency resources on imports and we regard such activities as an integral part of cost accounting involved in taking decisions to import.

Poland has invigorated its economic relations with developing countries. The programs for development of trade, economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which have been adopted by the Politburo, have mapped our specific tasks in the promotion of mutually advantageous and lasting economic relations with those countries.

Despite the progress achieved, we should view the results of our foreign trade as insufficient because they are inconsistent with the needs and potential of the Polish economy.

Many economic units that have been able to use large investment and convertible currency funds in the passing decade have not achieved the full volume of their expected export production. In particular, progress in improving the quality and modernity of some products and in consolidating specialized export production has not been sufficient. We attach particular importance to the export-oriented development of the economy, to improving industry-trade cooperation and to further improvements in the effectiveness of foreign trade enterprises' performance. We are continuing efforts to devise new solutions for the system of running and managing foreign trade. Those solutions are adapted to new conditions.

Agriculture and Food Production

The distinctive feature of the period between the seventh and eighth PZPR congresses has been the consistent implementation of the program for food supplies for our people, which was mapped out by the 15th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. At its plenary sessions the Central Committee has on four occasions examined the problems of agricultural development and food production. In the period between the seventh and eighth congresses the net production of farming has increased 6 percent and marketable production 10 percent, which is less than provided for by the 1975-79 plan. [paragraph continues]

For social reasons we have had to maintain a high level of animal production under conditions of smaller crop production in the past 3 years. That maintenance has been to a great degree possible because of state assistance in the supply of rich fodder. Thanks to that, the procurement of slaughtered animals in terms of meat increased from 2,436,800 in 1975 to 2,659,000 tons in 1979, that is, by 9.1 percent. The procurement of milk increased within the same period from 8.109 billion liters to 9.978 billion liters, that is, by 23 percent. The planned tasks in the sphere of fresh-water fish have not been fulfilled.

One of the key problems of agriculture in the entire present 5-year period has been intensification of plant production and rationalization of fodder production and use. We have increased the cultivation area of post-harvest crops, corn and fodder plants with high protein content. We have pushed on with work to breed and propagate new and more productive brands of basic plants. Despite all those manifold efforts in plant production we have not been able to fulfill the appointed tasks and to eliminate imbalances between the production of plants and crops and the production of animals. That made it necessary to make considerable supplementary imports of grains and fodder, which amounted to 31 million tons overall in 1976-79. In 1979 the sales of rich fodder amounted to 8.9 million tons, that is, they increased by 1.3 million tons (17 percent) compared with 1975.

We have continued and promoted efforts to improve the genetic and breeding qualities of farm animals. We have insured effective veterinary protection and preventive measures. The reduction in the range of animal epidemics and illnesses has helped to correspondingly reduce losses in animals.

Further progress has been achieved in the past few years in agricultural mechanization and in the creation of the technical infrastructure in agriculture. We have provided large investment funds, for agricultural development which in 1976-79 amounted to about Z435 billion (in 1978 comparable prices). That has enabled us to make progress in many sectors of agriculture. We have continued work to modernize the network of electricity in rural areas and we have improved the state of the water economy and the supply of water to rural areas. We have built in the socialized economy stalls for 3,770,000 animals, 198 hectares of glasshouses, 219 fodder plants and fodder mixing plants and 201 drying plants for grasses and root crops.

We have increased the supply of tractors and farm machinery to agriculture. The number of tractors increased from 401,000 in 1975 to about 573,000 in 1979, which has helped progress in the mechanization of fieldwork. The supply of grain combines increased 25.3 percent and of potato combines 16.4 percent, which has helped improve the comprehensive character of the mechanized cultivation and harvest of basic crops.

The Seventh PZPR Congress resolutions provided for increased mineral fertilizing, namely, to 250 kilograms per hectare. Because of difficulties experienced by the chemical industry those tasks will not be fully implemented. In 1979 we used about 190 kilograms of pure fertilizers per hectare, which was 3.8 percent more than in 1975.

In order to achieve the best possible distribution of the material and fiscal resources provided by the state for intensification of farm production, we have singled out the areas in voivodships that are characterized by the best natural and organizational conditions so that outlays can be concentrated in such areas. The areas in question have been created in two to three rural parishes with accelerated farm development in all voivodships and in the regions of intensive farm development in eight voivodships.

In connection with the implementation of the general program for the development of the Vistula, 32 voivodships situated in the Vistula basin have begun drawing up voivodship investment programs.

In keeping with the basic principle of the agricultural policy implemented by our party in common with the ZSL, we have backed the development of production in all sectors of agriculture.

Individual farmers' interest in the development and specialization of production has increased. The total number of specialist farms has increased to 120,000.

They already cultivate 8.5 percent of all farmlands and their 1978 share in the sales of farm produce to the state amounted to 12 percent for hogs, over 10 percent for milk, 20 percent for wool and 46 percent for sheep. The farming done by specialist farms is more productive and effective. Teams of individual farmers continue to come into being and to develop, presently numbering over 11,000. We are implementing a government program aimed at stimulating production of small farms, private plots around houses and workers' hobby gardens. Small farms continue to have large hidden production reserves which could be used to promote the further production of hogs, garden crops, seeds and small farm animals. We have taken steps to assist those farms in invigorating their production activities. The problem of properly tapping hidden production reserves and resources at many weaker farms and of improving the cultivation of farmlands still exists.

The production in the socialized sector on farming has developed favorably. That sector's impact on the speed, direction and organization of the development of agricultural production throughout agriculture has increased. There has been further development of cooperation links between the socialized sector of agriculture and individual farming. In 1976-79 that sector took over for cultivation almost 1 million hectares of farmlands formerly owned by farmers who had transferred their farms to the state.

State farms have greatly increased their land holdings and achieved a 12.4 percent increase in overall production in 1976-78. State farms have greatly increased their herds of cattle, hogs and sheep and have stepped up the deliveries of slaughter animals. An upsurge in production growth has been achieved by instituting modern industrial technologies in animal and plant production. The construction of glasshouses on a large scale has also been launched which helps improve market supplies of fresh vegetables.

The new and more suitable conditions for the development of agricultural producer cooperatives that were created in the period between the seventh and eighth congresses have elicited great interest on the part of farmers. The upshot of this was that in 1976-79 about 1,200 new producer cooperatives were set up--an increase of 100 percent--and the farmlands cultivated by the cooperatives increased to 750,000 hectares. However, not all state farms and producer cooperatives achieve uniformly good results. Some of them have poorer production achievements and are known for insufficient economic efficiency.

The production and services activities of agricultural circles have developed. The organization and range of services have been improved and expanded and their value increased from about Z28 billion in 1975 to about Z45 billion in 1979. The more efficient use of the agricultural circles' service potential has made it possible to mechanize a great deal of farmwork at individual farms. However, considerable differences in the performance results obtained by individual agricultural circle cooperatives continue. This is particularly so in the use of machines and in the quality of services. The shortcomings in the performance of agricultural circle cooperatives continue to be consistently eliminated.

The rational use of farmlands is of crucial significance for the process of intensification of farming. We have devoted much attention to those problems in the past few years. We have adopted a number of decisions to improve the use of farmlands for production and strengthened measures to protect farmlands against use for nonagricultural purposes. We have extended the range of the redevelopment, integration and exchanges of lands, streamlined the system of loans for land purchases and created more favorable conditions for the transfer of lands to individual farmers. However, the results we have achieved are not fully satisfactory. The loss of land to nonagricultural uses is still considerable and work to improve the quality of soil continues to be inadequate.

The results of work to improve the agricultural structure of farms are also insufficient. The central and local administration and, above all, farmers themselves continue to pay unceasing attention to problems of the rational use of farmlands.

Throughout the period between the seventh and eighth congresses we have made efforts to insure the profitability of farm production, to create favorable economic conditions, to increase the incomes of farmers and agricultural workers and to upgrade the standing of the farming profession.

At the present stage of agricultural development it is necessary to rapidly increase the number of skilled cadres and to insure that they are correctly employed in the development of agriculture. In order to improve training facilities for young farmers we have increased the recruitment of students for full-time agricultural schools and for schools for people at work. We have introduced agricultural subjects to some lyceums and have expanded the range of vocational and specialist courses. The efforts to improve all forms of agricultural education and to consistently raise the educational standards of working farmers were made in keeping with the directives "On Promoting Education and Training Work in Rural Areas and on Spreading Agricultural Knowledge." [paragraph continues]

The directives were adopted by the joint session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium.

In 1976-79 forestry authorities afforested over 330,000 hectares of woodlands and about 65,000 hectares of waste lands. Efforts have been continued to intensify the growth of timber resources and to increase the impact of forests on the protection of the natural environment. We have made efforts to make it possible, to a much greater extent than in the previous years, for the working people to use forests for recreation and rest on a mass scale. The allocation of over 93 million cubic meters of timber materials for use in the country has met the basic needs of construction trades, mining, communications and agriculture.

In the past few years we have made progress in the protection of the natural environment, but, despite our efforts, we have not been able to achieve essential improvements in the purity of water and air and we have not succeeded in diminishing the impact of industrial pollution.

In line with the Seventh PZPR Congress resolutions there has been a signal development of food production. In 1976-79 we allocated Z95.6 billion in investments to develop that production. Some 40 percent on that allocation was used for the modernization of food production. During those years investments were used to accelerate the development of poultry breeding as well as fodder, fruit, vegetable, milk and sugar production. In contrast to the previous 5-year period the present investments are largely based on the domestic construction potential and production installations. We have built over 90 large modern food plants, including four poultry slaughter houses, 16 fodder plants, two storage refrigerators, 12 fruit and vegetable processing and refrigerating plants, two sugar mills, 17 dairies, two meat processing plants, four smoked meat plants and many plants in other sectors of food production. The key industries and the cooperative movement have built many small-scale facilities such as meat plants, bakeries, fodder plants and fresh-drink plants.

As a result of expansion and modernization work, the value of food production increased in 1979 to Z604 billion, that is, by over 29 percent. In the same period the value of food supplies to the market increased 30 percent in current prices. Taking into account the planned volume of 1980 supplies, the task to increase market supplies by 35-37 percent as stipulated by the Seventh PZPR Congress resolutions will be achieved. We have increased the standards of technology and achieved progress in the mechanization and automation of production processes.

We have improved transportation, loading and storage operations and have thus improved working conditions and increased productivity.

The actual development of food production has made it possible to increase the standards of processing raw materials, to raise the quality, nutritional value and life of foodstuffs and to greatly expand their range. The production of new foods from animals, of frozen foods, fish, poultry, edible oil, fruit, vegetables, milk and food concentrates has developed at a particularly fast rate.

However, the food industry continues to be beset by shortcomings and irregularities. Modern machines and installations are not used everywhere as they should be used. Progress in improving the conditions of taking over and effectively processing slaughter animals, sugar beets, potatoes, milk, fruit and vegetables, which are produced in increasing quantities, is too poor. That is why we continue to suffer large losses insofar as farm produce is concerned. This is particularly so during transfers and storage. Insufficient quantities of wrapping materials hinder progress in the production of wrapped foods.

The food industry is playing an ever increasing role in intensifying farm production, in determining where it should be concentrated and in stipulating the range of products. The system of contracts for the cultivation of farm produce has tied agriculture to the planned state economy. Over 90 percent of the farm produce procured from individual farms is covered by the contract system.

We have achieved progress in improving the contract system. Technical and organizational progress in procurement and contracts is seen above all in closely tying the system of long-term contracts to production specialization at farms and to increasingly more extensive operations by which farm produce is collected directly from producers at the cost of industry.

The food industry has instituted the organization of its own bases of raw materials and of industrial-agricultural combines. Such forms of production help intensify the integration of the food industry with agriculture, which makes it possible to implement comprehensive undertakings aimed at accelerating increases in food production and improvements of its effectiveness.

3--Improving Economic Efficiency

The Seventh PZPR Congress resolutions placed a great stress on tasks to improve the effectiveness of economic management. In the situation in which manpower resources continued to shrink, the cost of extracting domestic raw materials continued to increase, prices continued to rise and the difficulties in buying raw materials in world markets continued to grow. The most important task in the second half of the seventies was to rationalize employment, to reduce the use of materials and energy in production and to better exploit machinery and installations.

The Second PZPR Central Committee Plenum held in 1976 mapped out the lines of activities aimed at improving economic efficiency.

The problems of quality, rationalization and worker inventiveness were alloted particular significance in the system of production management. The tasks in that sphere were defined by the directives issued by the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat. The law on quality, which was passed by the Seum, instituted the principles that are now valid throughout the national economy.

The activities of administrative bodies and economic organizations that were assumed on the inspiration of the Central Committee, voivodship committees and party organizations in order to use manpower, raw materials, materials, machinery and installations with increased effectiveness have produced some results, but the actual progress is still not consistent with needs and resources.

Relatively, the best results have been achieved in the use of manpower. Almost the entire increase in industrial production and in construction was achieved in 1975-79 through increases in productivity. That has made it possible to make the changes in the structure of employment that were necessary from the social viewpoint: to reduce departures from agriculture and to create conditions for increased employment in services.

In 1976-79 social labor productivity increased about 11 percent. The basic factor responsible for increasing labor productivity in industry, construction and other sectors of the national economy was the increase in the availability of tools and machinery used in production. Whereas in 1975 fixed assets per worker were worth Z250,000, in 1979 they were worth Z340,000, 36 percent more. A comparison of the indexes illustrating increases in productivity and in availability of tools and machinery shows that the necessary progress in using machinery, installations and worktime has not been achieved and that work organization has not been improved to the necessary extent. The reasons for that include irregularity of production, too much overtime, defects of cooperation between individual enterprises and insufficient progress in fitting organizational solutions to the requirements of modern production techniques and technologies.

The development of production in 1976-79 was accompanied by increased demand for materials, fuels and energy, the consumption of which in the socialized economy cost over Z2.6 trillion in 1979. In particular, the consumption of synthetic compounds, aluminum, copper, rolled goods, zinc, particle boards, cement and paper increased considerably. The high consumption rate for those materials was occasioned not only by a rapid development of the production of finished goods, but also by insufficient progress in reducing the use of materials in production.

Despite reductions in the share of investments in the national income, in 1976-79 national assets increased rapidly, by 30 percent. The production assets increased even more rapidly, but in 1976-79 the relation between increases in production assets and in the national income deteriorated. That was so partly because of shifts in the structure of investments because of the insufficient use of some production installations due to supply and transportation difficulties and because work organization and discipline were unsatisfactory in many sectors.

In the present 5-year period we have devoted much attention to improvements in economic management, but the progress we have achieved is still unsatisfactory. The discipline of the implementation of socioeconomic plans has been insufficient and there have been features of parochialism.

Of crucial significance was the institution within the central planning system of regional divisions of the long-term plan closely tied to the long-term concepts of the country's socioeconomic development and area development. [paragraph continues]

That shows that we are consistent in relating the strategy of the country's development as a whole to the development needs of the individual regions. The macroregional planning has enabled us to obtain a better knowledge of the hidden development reserves and resources of the individual voivodships and regions and to use them successfully in keeping with the needs of the national economy.

The status of the voivode and of the community chief, put into effect, defined the range of the competences and responsibilities of local authorities. The effectiveness of the influence exerted by voivodship and basic-level organs of the state administration on the activity of units encompassed by the plan increased, particularly in the direction of stimulating increased market production and developing services for the population in individual regions of the country.

The Central Committee in its work dedicated much attention to improving the mechanism of the economy's functioning and to improving the organization and system of management at enterprises and associations. The changing development conditions called for corresponding changes in that system. Proceeding from the opinions of party and workers' self-government Aktivs, the Politburo commended in 1978 the taking of steps to insure that the modified economic and financial system is more effectively used to increase economic effectiveness.

II. Party Activity in the Field of the Functioning of the State and of the Development of Socialist Democracy

The consolidation of the socialist state--the supreme good of the Polish people--was in the period under review an object of all-round party activities and of the Politburo's constant concern. Highly important was the constitutional amendments passed by the Sejm to improve the legal framework for the functioning of the state and for the development of socialist democracy. In the new structure, the state administration has been strengthened and consolidated and centers less advanced in development have been invigorated. Owing to the fact that the organs of the state administration drew closer to the citizens, the routine of dealing with their problems has improved. The role of the representative organs--people's councils and their commissions--has increased, and links between local administration and representative organs, on the one hand, and self-government echelons of the inhabitants, on the other, have strengthened. The level of cadre qualifications in state administration has significantly improved. On the initiative of the party, the system of extensive public consultations concerning both nationwide and regional affairs has been developing.

The growing activity of council members and Sejm deputies in the field played a particular role. The comprehensive motivational party activity in drafting programs for the country's socioeconomic development and in deepening the socialist features of society and the state favored the Sejm's activities in implementing its constitutional powers and duties. This was manifested in Sejm deliberations on key problems concerning the state's domestic and foreign policy, in improving legislative activity, in the deepening of the control of the state administration's organs and in tightening links between Sejm deputies and the voters.

The agenda of plenary sessions of the Sejm and of its permanent commissions has expanded. Analytical works on national plans for the country's socioeconomic development and on state budgets have expanded and deepened. The Sejm deputies' initiative in legislation has been invigorated. On the initiative of the PZPR Sejm faction, the Sejm, among other things, has carried out large-scale work to amend the administrative procedure code. High activity was manifested by the Sejm commissions. While taking up a broad range of problems concerning the state's socioeconomic and cultural policy, the commissions--in addition to information submitted by state administration organs--increasingly used materials gathered by deputies during their field trips and meetings with the voters. Further progress has also been made in the cooperation of Sejm commissions and voivodship groups of deputies with people's councils and public organizations. The Sejm's international contacts and the activity of the Polish group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union have been vigorous.

While developing cooperation with the factions of the United Peasant and Democratic parties, as well as with nonparty deputies, the PZPR faction has been insuring in the Sejm forum the implementation of the party policy. Members of the PZPR faction have contributed a substantial part to the invigoration of the Sejm, to the improvement of the methods and forms of activity of its organs, and to the deepening of Sejm debates and to the examination of local motions and initiatives.

Party policy, consistently aimed at the consolidation and development of socialist democracy, favored the development of various forms of self-government both in the city and in the countryside. The cooperative movement has been consolidated. The role of the inhabitants in self-government was growing, and the functions exerted by the committees of the National Unity Front to stimulate and implement the citizens' initiatives have been substantial.

Trade unions are a substantial factor in developing socialist democracy and in engaging broad masses of the working people in the solution of the country's socioeconomic problems. The importance of trade unions as a representative of the interests of the working people and an associate organizer of collective production efforts has increased.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo guidelines for the development of workers' self-government have expanded the range of its activity and strengthened the main body of workers, significantly strengthening the position of workers' autonomy as the broadest forum for the participation of collectives in the management of socialist enterprises. Workers' self-government increasingly stimulates the initiative and activity of collectives and exerts control functions on the fulfillment of the socioeconomic plan, thus contributing toward steady and productive work. A growing role in invigorating collectives and in engaging them in the processes of adopting decisions and of settling key socioeconomic problems belongs to workers' self-government conferences and production gatherings, conferences of workers' self-government representatives from associations and equivalent units, as well as public inspections of the state of affairs in the economy and of working conditions at enterprises.

National conferences of workers' self-government representatives have initiated the tradition of holding systematic meetings between supreme party, state and trade union authorities and self-government figures at enterprises all over the country, and have become an essential element in implementing socialist democracy in the sphere of planning and management.

A number of steps have been taken to encourage socialist competitions, rationalization and inventions. These steps have been orientated toward the most important spheres of socioeconomic life, toward the development of production for the market and export, toward the thrifty use of raw and other materials, and toward improving production quality. Moves have been made to improve labor organization and discipline, to restrict absenteeism and losses in work time, to fully observe workers' rights and duties provided for in the labor code.

The party and trade unions have manifested particular concern to provide collectives with better working conditions, and this was reflected in the PZPR Central Committee Politburo decision concerning further efforts on the part of party, economic administration and trade union echelons to improve working conditions, safety and hygiene.

In the period under review the party has used its prestige and given concrete assistance to the trade union movement in its activity to improve working, living and recreation conditions for the working people.

The fact that the party attached much importance to the affairs of labor safety and hygiene has enabled the trade union movement and labor inspection to invigorate their activity in this field and to render it more effective. Progress in the field of improving labor conditions still lacks uniformity in individual branches and at enterprises, and this calls for intensive efforts on the part of all those responsible for safe labor conditions.

In the framework of competitions launched by trade unions under the slogan "let us build more dwellings for the working people," collectives have been undertaking to build above-plan apartments and have been producing additional amounts of building materials and equipment. Trade unions in their activity have taken pains to distribute apartments fairly and to use enterprise housing funds properly.

Trade unions have been taking particular pains to develop and improve activity among young working people. Along with the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youths, they have been taking efforts to promote social and trade adaption of young workers and have been encouraging social and production initiatives launched by the youngest generation of the workers class.

In its ideoeducational activity, the trade union movement is increasingly making use of the great potential of cultural values and matters, tightly linking them with socioeconomic objectives. Owing to the fact that the number of social aktivs among workers, young people and women increased, trade union activities have expanded.

The party's social policy has provided particularly favorable conditions to promote qualitatively new forms of activity and to initiate broad moves to increase the activity of women in various spheres and to improve their living conditions. Women's organizations acting within the framework of the Polish National Women's Council have organized women in all sections of the population for creative participation in accomplishing nationwide tasks, and have initiated many steps to provide women with better conditions to exert their trade, social and family functions.

The women's movement has rendered great services in the field of ideoeducational influence and of shaping the socialist way of life. The forms of women's political and economic education were various. Great progress in this field has been made in the countryside with the assistance of numerous schools for the social and political training of women. Those schools have stimulated the political, social and trade union activity of village women. The forms of work carried out to shape a model of a socialist family built on partnership have been enriched. Women's organizations have greatly assisted families to run households and to make thrifty use of the potentials at their disposal.

The women's movement deserves particular acknowledgement for its activity to oppose negative phenomena most painfully affecting the family and the woman, such as alcoholism, crimes against the family, the growing number of children under the supervision of judges for teenagers, and so forth.

Women's organizations have kept in the field of their constant attention women's working and living conditions. On their initiative and with their active cooperation, many appreciable legal acts have been adopted in the field of protecting the aspects of maternity and of consolidating the family and its functions.

In cooperation with self-government echelons of the inhabitants and other public organizations, the Polish women's movement has significantly increased its influence on women in their habitats and is increasingly effecting a social climate favorable for socialist reforms in our country.

Under the conditions of socialist democracy, an important role belongs to the state and public inspection and control system. On the initiative of the Second PZPR conference, public control committees under people's councils have been added to the system that is increasingly proving to be an integral part in economic management and in the state administration, in improving human relations, increasing responsibility for the fulfillment of assumed tasks and commissions, and in revealing shortcomings and irregularities in economic and social life.

While seeing to it that individual institutions and their leaderships act in line with the law and binding management regulations, controls show shortcomings and omissions in implementing decisions adopted by party echelons and state authorities, make post-control proposals and generalize positive experiences.

The activity of trade and social control organs, particularly of the Supreme Chamber of Control, is increasingly more efficient in revealing the cases of squandering public property and false data in economic accountancy, in pursuing the policy of economy, in observing discipline, labor discipline and official supervision, and in improving economic efficiency and production quality.

Following the 7th PZPR Congress, socialist legality, law and order in the country have been consolidated. Prosecution and judicial organs have been properly accomplishing tasks set by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo in the program to promote public order, security and discipline. They have concentrated activity on problems involving public and national economic order, on the struggle against squandering and mismanagement, on the protection of family interests, on the struggle against alcoholism and sponging, as well as on improvements in traffic safety. Party echelons and organizations have exerted constant efforts to consolidate legality and public order.

These activities have resulted in lessening the number of harmful and objectionable phenomena.

In the period under review, the declining trend of delinquency has continued. Compared with 1971, the number of offenses decreased 25 percent. This drop particularly applies to the gravest categories of offenses, such as murder, physical injuries, fights and beatings, robberies and offenses against public order functionaries.

A matter which is arousing concern is the significant number of economic offenses, burglaries in public and private facilities, offenses against customs and currency regulations and cases of profiteering.

To further protect national property against criminal activities, mismanagement and squandering, party echelons and organizations, the state administration and the economic organs must consistently carry out their duties, must scrutinize revealed cases and must take steps to prevent such cases and to improve the efficiency of control organs and the selection of cadres.

The improved preventive activity has substantially bettered the state of public security. Tightening links between citizens' militia and security service organs, prosecutor's offices and courts, on the one hand, and the public, on the other, and their constantly improving cooperation with people's councils, administrative and economic authorities have been of particular importance. A growing role in the protection of order belongs to the 400,000-strong voluntary reserve of the citizens' militia and individual preventive action commissions that have existed since 1977 under self-government committees of the inhabitants. More than 3,000 such commissions have been in charge of about 60,000 endangered families, giving them due socioeducational assistance.

It is the main duty of prosecution, judicial and economic administration organs to skillfully combine repressive and preventive functions with regard to delinquents. Further progress in this sphere is among the conditions favorable to the country's socioeconomic development.

In the period under review, the party has exerted constant and particular efforts to strengthen the country's defense potential, to boost the strength and combat-preparedness of the Polish People's Army, and to insure that the ideomoral values of troops are high.

The party highly appreciates the effects of the activity of professional cadres and all soldiers, of party organizations and of the Socialist Union of Polish Youths. Polish soldiers have actively participated in accomplishing many important socioeconomic tasks. As the main factor of national defense, the Polish People's Army has at the same time contributed substantially to economic development, technical progress and scientific research, has improved and enriched its educational function, ingraining into the soldiers respect for state interests, public discipline and thrifty and efficient management.

Poland now possesses an army educated in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism and united by brotherhood in arms with the Soviet Army and the armed forces of all member states of the Warsaw Pact.

The role of our soldiers in peace missions in various countries and various continents is praiseworthy. They have won the respect and acknowledgement of other peoples and contributed toward the consolidation of Poland's renown all over the world.

III. Party Activity in the Field of Training, Public and Higher Education, Science and Culture

In the period under review, the party has consistently aspired for a comprehensive settlement of the most important problems concerning the young generation. It concentrated the efforts of the state to provide young people with the best conditions possible for their development and to make use of their skills, qualifications and energies in the process of socialist construction.

Raised to the highest rank in party activities, the education of the younger generation has become a matter of all people, of the state and youth organizations and of all ideoeducational institutions. The active engagement of the younger generation in various fields of the country's life has become an important part in the shaping of its socialist consciousness.

Labor education of youths has found a wide application. Young people have accomplished great tasks in the national economy and have been engaged to a fuller extent in the rhythm of daily socioeconomic activity through their part in social efforts for the benefit of the country and the public.

While educating by work, the Polish youth movement contributes a significant part to the country's socioeconomic development. Young people participate in workers' self-government conferences and sponsor many fields of production and the economy, and thus the youth movement shapes civic attitudes to the fatherland and teaches how to carry out conscientiously the duties of the worker as an active participant in political, scientific and cultural life. Socialist youth unions exert joint efforts to settle social and living problems of youths, to strengthen young families and to meet their needs.

United in a federation, the Polish youth movement numbers more than 6 million young Polish men and women, and the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youths, under the party guidance, has consolidated its educational activity among all young Polish people, has deepened in the younger generation the awareness of common aspirations and the ability to see the problems of individual groups. Integration in the youth movement has accelerated processes that resulted in the consolidation of a common organization for young working people in the city and the countryside.

The Union of Socialist Polish Youths, the Socialist Union of Polish Students and the Polish Scout Union shape patriotic and internationalist attitudes among the younger Polish generation and teach young people to think in terms of the people's state. Their endeavor is that good and conscientious study, work and constant improvements in professional qualifications be for the young people the best manifestations of their patriotism.

To create the material-technical basis for a developed socialist society, it is highly important to raise the level of knowledge, qualifications and trade skills of the younger generation and of all working people. In line with the 7th PZPR Congress decisions, efforts have been exerted to improve the existing educational system and to draw up programmatic and organizational theses for a reform of the public education system. In the period under review the PZPR Central Committee Politburo has repeatedly examined the progress made in work on school reform.

The reform of the training and education system began in the schoolyear 1978-79. New curricula and tuition plans have been adopted for the first and second grades of the 10-year secondary school. The first stage of the reform, encompassing the timespan of primary tuition, will be completed in the schoolyear 1980-81.

The party has paid constant attention to the development of education. Almost all voivodship committees devoted their plenary sessions to those problems to draw up guidelines for the development of education and programs for party work among teachers.

Appreciable improvements have been made in the network and organizational structure of primary schools, although many of them are still working under difficult conditions. Consolidated communal schools have been set up in 83 percent of the communes, they teach 83 percent of the youths living in the countryside. Despite many difficulties arising from commuting and from the inadequate material basis, those schools are an important progressive factor in the development of primary education.

All those leaving primary schools have been provided with conditions to continue learning in higher level schools. In the schoolyear 1979-80, 96 percent of those leaving primary school are continuing their studies in trade and general education secondary schools. Of that total, 53.6 percent are in basic trade schools and 42.5 percent in technical, secondary trade and general education schools.

The network of schools and specialities in trade education have on the whole been adapted to the cadre needs of the national economy and of individual voivodships within larger regions. The close association of those schools with enterprises has raised the level of utilizing the technical potential of enterprises for the trade training of youths, for on the job training and specialized training.

In the specialization in general education schools, an improvement has been achieved in preparing youth for higher schools and professional work, as well as in the cultivation of young people's interests and intellectual talents. There are still, however, unfavorable differences in the standards of education in general education secondary schools.

The generalization of preschool education was among the conditions for the reforms. Each second child of the age of 3-6 years is at present encompassed by preschool education. This applies to almost all 6-year-old children. Preschool education establishments have expanded the range of their functions; they not only take care of children of working mothers, but also train children for school and make adjustments in the level of their school maturity. Despite the significant expansion of the network of preschool establishments, their number is still insufficient to meet the needs. This particularly applies to new residential districts.

Favorable changes are also to be noted in the increased educational level and professional prestige of teachers. About 50 percent of the total number of teachers have higher education, although in some regions a certain number of teachers without full qualifications are still being accepted. About 40 percent of the teachers are holders of our party cards. The level of work in school party organizations have significantly risen and their role in the lives of schools and among teachers has increased. The implementation of the guidelines drawn up by the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat on party work in schools and educational and upbringing establishments has contributed to this.

More autonomy and independence has been given to pupils in their work in the Polish Scout Union, the Union of Socialist Polish Youths, in their self-government, in school, sports and environmental organizations.

While developing and improving the work of schools and educational establishments within the framework of the present school system, the party and state authorities focused their attention on preparing material and cadre conditions for school reform. A substantial contribution toward preparations for the reform has been made by trade unions, particularly by the Polish Teachers Union, the Polish Scout Union and the Children's Friends Society, an extensive movement has developed to give all-round assistance to schools. [paragraph continues]

In the nearest future particular efforts will have to be exerted to expand the school basis in new residential districts mostly inhabited by young families, the more so since the lack of an adequate basis, now experienced in some cities, results in overcrowded classrooms and, in connection with this, in the need to prolong school hours.

In implementing the strategy outlined by the 6th and 7th party congresses and providing for an increased role of science in the country's socioeconomic development, in the seventies a dynamic development was attained in the development of higher schools in all fields of their activity. Whereas in the adademic year 1970-71 the number of students in all higher educational establishments of the country totaled 330,800, in 1975-76 this number increased to 468,100, and in 1978-79 to 485,200.

The network of higher schools now numbers 91 establishments meeting on the whole the needs of the entire country and of individual larger regions.

Since 1977, enrollment in higher schools has been adapted to the decreasing number of young people of the age of 18-19 years. Nonetheless, the number of students per 10,000 inhabitants has further increased. It is to be emphasized that Poland has attained a high level in staffing the national economy with cadres having higher education.

The stabilization of quantitative tasks has enabled higher schools to significantly intensify qualitative processes: to modernize and improve curricula, the substance, forms and methods of teaching, to deepen links between high-school teaching and economic practice, to bring scientific research closer to the needs of the economy and national culture, and to adapt the specialities taught to the current and future needs of science and practice.

However, the excessive uniformity in curricula still bears hard on the work of higher schools; the endeavor to increase the flow of cadres among individual scientific centers and establishments has also failed.

Party aktivs at higher schools played a substantial role in the discussion on the program for the party's policy in science which was adopted at the 12th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. That program met with full support on the part of university circles. The rank of science and higher education in the country's life in the eighties will depend to a decisive extent on the degree to which the tasks outlined by the 12th PZPR Plenum decisions are accomplished.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has repeatedly scrutinized educational work at higher schools. In the period under review, this work has significantly improved. Great services in this sphere belong to the Socialist Union of Polish Students, which encompasses 80 percent of the total number of students. It contributes a great part to shaping active attitudes and social commitments among youths, effectively helps higher-school teachers attain high efficiency in study and stimulates intellectual ambitions among students. The common efforts of scientific cadres and student aktivs have resulted in the successful development among students of a scientific movement that increasingly counts in the research works carried out by establishments.

The role and effective influence of ideological subjects, such as political economy, Marxist-Leninist philosophy and sociology and political sciences, have increased. The scientific and ideopolitical qualifications of the staff teaching these subjects have improved.

A growing part of the constant consolidation of higher schools as centers promoting culture and supplying the cadres of socialist intelligentsia belongs to party educational organizations. The inspiring organizational activity of party educational establishments has favored the selfless engagement of young people and of the entire section of university teachers and the creation in educational establishments of a climate of active participation in the implementation of party goals and tasks.

The implementation of the 7th PZPR Congress decisions has resulted in a significant--although still insufficient--progress in the field of developing and organizing scientific research.

The processes of integrating scientific centers around research tasks of key importance for the country's development, tasks encompassed within the system of government programs and major problems, have intensified. The role of higher schools in the process of their implementation has increased.

The 12th PZPR Central Committee Plenum decisions have defined the strategy for party activity in the development of science and technical progress in the eighties, have specified goals and tasks on which the efforts of Polish science and technology will be concentrated, and have designated ways to activate the reserves of the country's scientific research potential.

The assessment of the implementation of the 12th Plenum decision made by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo has shown a further invigoration in scientific establishments, progress in work and new research and development programs of great importance for the country's development, and progress in improving the instruments of control over scientific research activity.

While participating in the implementation of activity programs stemming from the 12th PZPR Central Committee plenum decisions, scientific workers have manifested their support for the party policy. Higher party schools and scientific research institutes have invigorated their activity.

The system of centrally controlled government programs and key problems has proved to be viable in practice. Further progress has been made in research planning, coordination and financing. This has made it possible to better concentrate research and to make better use of the scientific potential. This system favorably influences the formation of county-level collectives and scientific schools that undertake the implementation of comprehensive research programs.

The cadre potential and the material basis of Polish science have been further consolidated. The number of scientific workers with doctorates and habilitated doctorates will have increased in 1975-80 from about 28,000 in 1975 to about 40,000. Outlays for scientific research and for the application of its results will have totaled in the current 5-year period about Z189 billion against Z113.9 billion in 1971-75. [paragraph continues]

The greater portion of those funds is being assigned for works arising from the country's socioeconomic needs. Significant sums are being allocated to provide better higher schools and scientific research institutions with modern equipment. These institutions are still poorly provided with scientific research equipment.

In 1976-80, scientific circles have increasingly concentrated efforts on applying the results attained in practice. This was a significant result of the inspiring party activity in the field of science.

The practice of applying Polish research and development papers in practice and making use of technologies developed in CEMA member countries and other states has made it possible to devise and develop in many fields production of a high technological standard. However, notwithstanding that progress, Polish scientific-technical theory is still not being applied fast enough in the socioeconomic practice, the result, among other things, of the lack of effective factors stimulating the adoption.

In the current 5-year period the party has been invariably guided in its policy by the principle of stimulating and encouraging fundamental research determining the growing level of science as a whole and improving the qualifications of scientific cadres. The elaboration of scientific expert evidence, particularly by the Polish Academy of Sciences, was of essential value for the country's development and constituted an important achievement of Polish science in recent years.

The party has been particularly interested in social sciences, not only in the aspect of their didactic and educational tasks at higher schools, but also in the shaping of socialist consciousness in society. The domination of Marxist-Leninist theory as methodological guidance is being consolidated in the entire field of science; it integrates natural, technical and social sciences, and is useful in accomplishing scientific tasks to promote the scientific-technical revolution and to combine it with socialism.

Noteworthy in liberal arts and social sciences is the significant development of thorough research in the field of both the most recent history and the contemporary processes in the social development in the world and in Poland.

That research has already produced a number of syntheses of importance for national culture and science; they are also a good promise for future publications. This consolidates the rank of Marxist-Leninist social sciences, their practical cognitive and educational role.

Scientific and scientific-technical cooperation with foreign countries, particularly with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, has further developed. The participation of Poland in the "Interkosmos" program was a particular achievement in this cooperation and was manifested in a manned space flight with the participation of a Pole, as well as in launching the "Copernicus-500" satellite.

The export of Polish theoretical papers and scientific-technical services increased from Z226.6 million for international settlements in 1975 to Z600 million for international settlements in 1979.

In the course of implementing the seventh congress decisions, socialist culture has further developed. Progress has been made in shaping the country's harmonious cultural infrastructure, better social and material conditions have been provided for artistic establishments, the working people have been given better chances to participate in the achievements of world and national culture, and essential conditions have been provided for the future development of culture as a factor necessary for the construction of a society of developed socialism.

Literary and art works have more closely reflected the realities and problems of the country's most recent history and present day, and this is evidence of the ideological engagement of their authors. Talented artists of the younger generation, in addition to prominent figures of the older generation, have proved to be highly active in cultural life.

The further development of the amateur arts has proved to be valuable, enriching the present-day Polish culture with the ideological values and substances directly connected with the experiences of the working people.

The range of Marxist research in the field of culture and art has increased, providing a basis for raising the level of Marxist literary and art criticism.

The administrative reform in the country helped the organizational structure of culture to be better adapted to the needs of society in individual regions and resulted in the formation of basic cultural institutions in new centers at a higher organizational level, voivodship-level libraries, culture houses and bureaus for art exhibitions, and in the formation of a number of theatrical and musical institutions. Changes in the administrative structure have stimulated cultural ambitions in all regions of the country, and have triggered many valuable cultural initiatives, sometimes surpassing the existent material and cadre possibilities.

The limitations on the investment program for the needs of culture which are linked with the economic maneuver being carried out have brought about the necessity for concentrating on the most urgent tasks. Construction of the Royal Castle in Warsaw and renovation work in Sandomierz and Zamosc have continued. A program has been outlined for the renovation of Krakow, and its implementation has begun. The construction of the national library in Warsaw has begun and has made significant progress. The construction of a theater in Gdynia and of the Gniezno museum of the millenium of Polish statehood has been completed. The program for modernizing the printing base and the photographic industry has been continued.

However, the efforts to attain the planned increase in the production of basic cultural goods have been hampered by, among other things, the delayed investments in the Kwidzyn paper industry, the significant increase in the price of paper on the world market, and the serious difficulties in the supply of materials necessary for the printing industry and cinematography. In view of the significant hindrances that occurred in the development and modernization of the material basis, the cultural needs of the working people were met through more accessible radio and television programs, the expansion of the network and stocks of libraries.

The increased organizational activity of creative and cultural societies and unions and their constructive cooperation with party echelons and state administration have significantly helped settle cultural problems and make better use of means and premises for cultural activities.

The absolute majority of Polish authors, artists and cultural figures have identified themselves with the party program, with the ideas of social progress, patriotism and internationalism.

The further intensive development of cultural exchanges and cooperation with foreign countries has made it possible in our society to disseminate information about present-day world problems and to consolidate among the other peoples respect for the cultural achievements of socialist Poland.

IV. The Party

While playing a leading role in the process of socialist construction and in the implementation of the seventh congress program that resulted from and continued the sixth congress program, in the period between the congresses the PZPR consistently developed ideoeducational and organizational activity. Summing up this period, the PZPR Central Committee guidelines, among other things, state: "In the seventies our society's ideological, political, cultural and moral integration has deepened. Basic conditions for this process have been provided by the program drawn up at the sixth and seventh PZPR congresses. The accomplishments of the last decade in social policy, in expanding socialist democracy and in improving the state's functioning have consolidated the social acceptance of socialist ideals and the people's unity around the party, and have stimulated people's initiative, enthusiasm and selflessness."

In the middle of the term the Central Committee convened the 2d national party conference which, relying on the experiences of 1976-77, specified tasks for the further implementation of the program of the last congress under new and more difficult conditions.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat have systematically studied key socioeconomic, political and ideological problems, and adopted decisions defining guidelines for the work of party and state authorities in the process of implementing the program outlined by the sixth and seventh congresses. In the period since the seventh congress the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat have held 178 sessions. There have constantly been joint sessions of the Politburo and the government Presidium, as well as joint Politburo sessions with the United Peasant Party Presidium and the Democratic Party Central Committee. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat have attached much attention to control over the implementation of party decisions. At its sessions the Politburo has assessed the activity of voivodship committees in individual fields of party work.

The consolidation of the leading role of the party, the improved quality of and the increased unity in party ranks on the basis of socialist construction have been of particular importance for the consolidation of unity among the Polish people.

The constant efforts to improve the mechanisms of internal party life, to consolidate party democracy and discipline, to raise the standards of work in basic PZPR cells--party groups, shop and basic organizations--and to promote the activity, individual responsibility and efficiency of party members and candidate members have been making up one of the main trends in political and organizational work.

The absolute majority of basic party cells have been able to cope with their duties, strengthen their prestige in their own spheres, and carry out with growing efficiency political-organizational and ideoeducational tasks to boost socially determined attitudes among the working people.

Basic-level bodies have become stronger, particularly communal committees in the countryside and in the cities. The organizational structure of the party, shaped in the process of the reform of state power and administration in 1975, has enabled party bodies to increasingly better perform their inspiring, organizational and control tasks, and to tighten their direct links with the field.

In the period between the congresses basic party organizations and bodies have increased their autonomy in and responsibility for the implementation of the decisions of the seventh congress, the second national conference and PZPR Central Committee plenums.

Links among party bodies and basic party organizations are growing stronger, and basic bodies have improved the quality and efficiency of their activity.

The principle of collectivity in adopting decisions and of individual responsibility for their implementation has been consistently observed and has become a rule for the PZPR at all levels--from the Central Committee and its organs to basic party organizations.

In the period under review all party bodies have been working systematically. While constantly keeping in touch with local organizations, bodies and aktivs, the PZPR Central Committee, Politburo and Secretariat have examined the most important political, social and economic problems. The party and the public have been broadly informed about Central Committee plenums and major Politburo decisions. The Central Committee's links are particularly strong with major enterprise organizations and, through them, with the collectives of key enterprises.

Work on the further development of PZPR ranks has constituted one of the main tasks in the field of improving the quality of the party. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo defined tasks in this field in 1974. Those tasks were also reflected in a document issued by the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat in 1977, "Guidelines for Activity to Invigorate the Development of Party Ranks and To Improve the Distribution of Party Forces." [paragraph continues]

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat have particularly emphasized the need to improve the quality and efficiency of the party, among other things, through the strict observance of the high requirements put to party members and candidate members, the need to further increase the numerical strength of party ranks in order to eliminate or to significantly reduce the existing disproportions in the distribution of party forces in individual voivodships, communes, socioeconomic sections, enterprises and villages, and the need to further improve the class composition of the party ranks and to further expand its worker and peasant foundation. Broad and coordinated steps have been taken to implement these tasks.

As a result of implementing the seventh congress decisions expanded by PZPR Central Committee Politburo decisions and Secretariat guidelines, and of observing statutory criteria and regulations for the development of party cadres, in the period between the congresses the existing trends in the process of its consolidation have strengthened and new ones have emerged. The class structure of the party has improved. Workers and peasants now make up 55 percent of the total number of party members and candidate members. The number of women and young people in party ranks has increased, and party organizations have strengthened in all branches of the national economy.

Party organizations have been setting high ideopolitical and moral requirements for party membership or candidate membership, stressing applicants' activity and engagement in their daily lives--at their working and living places.

By 1 January 1980, the PZPR numbered 3.08 million members and candidate members. In the period between the seventh and eighth congresses party banks increased by about 650,000 persons. In the PZPR structure there are more than 75,000 basic party organizations, nearly 27,000 shop party organizations and about 70,000 party groups. Their work is being run by 2,364 basic-level bodies. In the period between the congresses party development was fostered primarily by the process of deepening socialist changes in all spheres of life, of constantly consolidating party prestige with the public, and of improving the quality of party work at all levels.

The PZPR numbers 1,420,000 workers directly engaged in production, construction, transport and services. The number of workers holding party cards has increased in the period between the congresses by about 400,000. Those joining the PZPR are chiefly the most conscientious and advanced workers of the industrial workers class. The portion of workers among those admitted to the party amounts to 60 percent, and this attests to their high activity in political and socioeconomic life.

In the period between the congresses the party consistently strived to insure the continued growth and consolidation of its forces in the countryside, particularly among individual farmers. Systematic efforts have been exerted to introduce effective methods and forms in ideoeducational activity in the countryside. Consistent work has been performed to set up party organizations at villages where basic party organizations never before existed. As a result of this the number of PZPR members and candidate members in the countryside has increased and at present totals 800,000. This number includes 290,000 individual farmers and members of agricultural cooperatives.

The party has consolidated its influence in all sections of white-collar workers who at present number about 1 million. They are mostly specialists trained in People's Poland, devoted to the cause of building socialism and deeply engaged in the implementation of the party program. Most white-collar workers--PZPR members and candidate members--are from the workers class and the peasantry, and some of them joined the party as rank-and-file workers and were promoted after training.

More than 360,000 party members and candidate members have higher education, and 980,000 have secondary, general or special education.

Represented in the PZPR are all the generations of Polish communists. A large group of PZPR members have spent many years fighting for socialism and People's Poland. Nearly 260,000 PZPR members joined communist and workers parties before 1948. The celebration of the 30th anniversary of the unification of the Polish workers movement offered a great opportunity to pay tribute to their selflessness, dedication and consistency in implementing lofty revolutionary ideas. To manifest this, they were the first to be presented with badges symbolizing membership in the PZPR and issued in 1978 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the unification of the Polish workers movement.

Young people make up the largest group among those admitted to the party. In the period between the seventh and the eighth party congresses candidate members under 30 years of age made up 70 percent of all newly admitted persons, and most of them were members of socialist unions of Polish youths. The number of students in party ranks has increased.

The PZPR ranks have been growing in an atmosphere of solicitude for improving and enriching ideoeducational work in order to constantly raise the ideological and moral standards of party members and candidate members, to deepen their Marxist-Leninist proficiency and political consciousness.

The rank and role of party meetings have increased. They discuss the most important problems that, in accordance with the PZPR statutes, are to be tackled by party organizations at enterprises, institutions and villages. Party meetings increasingly provide a forum for an authentic and careful discussion on all affairs of uppermost concern for party members, a place for a critical and self-critical assessment of attitudes and opinions; they formulate constructive proposals and tasks.

By nature, party work is increasingly on the offensive and is effective in opposing demagogy and views hostile to socialism. This is a result of constant improvements in explanatory and agitation work inside the party, or conducted by party aktivs among the working people.

In line with the seventh congress decision, the whole party each year joined in party campaigns, thus manifesting its strength and solidarity and its will to multiply the achievement of socialist construction. The days of the party campaigns have effected important results politically, socially and economically. Along with PZPR members, participating in the campaigns were members of the United Peasant and the Democratic parties, nonparty members and young people.

The accountability and election campaigns carried out in the period between the congresses helped foster the party and improve the quality of its activity at all levels. The group of aktivs in party bodies and organizations has further expanded. The position of aktivs has consolidated, and their influence on the leadership and organization of internal party work has intensified. The participation of workers, peasants, women and young people in governing bodies of party organizations has increased.

The activity of party organizations existing at all levels of state administration has increased. Those organizations are proving to be an important factor in the process of improving administrative work and in opposing the phenomena of bureaucratism and of a wrong attitude to the critizens' affairs. Profound qualitative changes are taking place particularly in the work of central administrative echelons. Increasingly efficient in this work are enterprise committees; on their initiative and under their auspices, steps have been taken in state administration organs to further improve the forms of implementing party policy.

In the period under review, the cadre policy and work among leading cadres have constituted an important field in party activity.

Party echelons at all levels have been stimulated to educate and select cadres with high professional and ideomoral qualities.

As a result of this, leading cadres have improved both in their professional qualifications and moral qualities. However, the improvement of cadres, their selection and distribution still require constant attention on the part of party organizations and echelons.

Party echelons have improved and rendered more concrete the forms of inspiring and controlling administration, and the cases of substituting administration and of reducing its competency are being efficiently eliminated.

The working people address to party authorities, and particularly to the PZPR Central Committee, many letters, complaints, applications and signals of various kinds. Many citizens apply directly to party committees to present their cases personally.

In the period between the congresses the number of people applying in various ways to party authorities ranged between 430,000 and 500,000 annually. The number of written requests received by the PZPR Central Committee was the largest: 126,000 in 1976; 80,000 in 1977; 116,000 in 1978 and 75,000 in 1979.

Letters and personal audiences in their substance encompass all the most important spheres of socioeconomic and political life and daily problems confronting the working people. The problem of socialist social justice is increasingly being voiced.

In the period between the congresses, party authorities and organizations dedicated much attention to problems stemming from letters, complaints and signals from the population. They closely examined daily human worries and problems, listened to the parties concerned, and helped settle affairs that were frequently difficult and socially urgent.

In the period under review the party consistently strived to combine the processes of developing the material-technical basis of socialism and of improving living and working conditions for the population with the further consolidation of the spiritual and intellectual forces of the people.

The processes of shaping socialist consciousness in the public have constituted an integral part in those changes. In accordance with the decisions of the seventh congress, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, the party in its ideoeducational and propaganda work, has generalized the Marxist-Leninist and scientific world outlook, strengthened socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, instilled in the people the knowledge of history and the feeling of responsibility for the socialist fatherland, and with its educational activity fostered the processes of implementing sociopolitical and economic decisions aimed at translating into socialist practice the principles of social justice, and shaped socialist human relations, moral attitudes, virtues and norms.

The Seventh PZPR Congress decision has accorded particular importance to the ideoeducational activity to shape socialist patriotism and internationalism. This has become the fundamental guideline for the party's ideological and propaganda work in the period under review. As a result of the efforts exerted by the party, by all sections of the ideological and propaganda front, the broad circles of society have perfected their awareness of the fact that the yardstick of present-day patriotism lies primarily in selfless work for the socialist fatherland and in master-like solicitude for its prosperity, and that inherent in socialist patriotism was the feeling of responsibility for the development of the homeland, for its internal and external security.

Important impulses for the work to shape such an interpretation of patriotism and internationalism have been provided by the decisions of the PZPR Central Committee Plenum in 1976--which was dedicated, among other things, to problems concerning the consolidation of patriotic unity among the people--and of the 7th plenum in 1977 that specified tasks for the party in the field of shaping civic consciousness, and of the 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in 1978 that discussed problems concerning the responsibility of party members and of all citizens for the socialist fatherland.

Ideological work conducted by the party in the spirit of those decisions has played an essential role in the process of consolidating moral-political unity among the people, of tightening the party's links with the worker class and the entire society, and of fostering the feelings of civic equality and engagement.

In the shaping of patriotic and internationalist attitudes, particular attention has been attached to deepening historical knowledge among the people. In ideological and propaganda work, particular efforts have been exerted to disseminate the national and revolutionary traditions of the Polish people, information about processes, phenomena and political trends that served to develop the Polish people and state. Under the changed political conditions, the party and the people's state have referred to those traditions. The dissemination of the objective image of our past has helped expand information about the class determinants in our history and about patterns in social development and in the shaping of socialist consciousness among the people.

To attain the goals set for education, new and amended curricula have been adopted for party training. The highlighting of historical subjects has been advised in art works and mass media, and publication activity has been increased in the field of history, particularly of the most modern one.

The celebration, among other things, of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the 60th anniversary of the Polish Communist Party, the 60th anniversary of the recovery of independence by Poland, the 30th anniversary of the formation of the PZPR, the 30th anniversary of the Polish People's Army, the 35th anniversary of People's Poland and the 40th anniversary of the aggression committed by Hitlerite Germany against Poland had a broad public response.

While actively consolidating moral-political unity in society, the party's ideological and propaganda front has resolutely opposed all the trends and forces intending to undermine that unity, and indicated the true intentions and mechanisms of the subversive ideological activity of capitalism, the anti-communist centers abroad and, inside the country, by persons connected with them.

While striving for the consolidation of the people's unity, the front of ideological work has consistently indicated that the party's program and policy provide the best opportunities for all Poles--irrespective of their world outlook--to contribute their creative part to the development of Poland. The superior criterion used in People's Poland to assess people is the latters' contribution toward the construction of a better future for the country on the basis of the program mapped out by the party.

In line with the seventh congress decisions, in the period between the congresses further efforts have been exerted to generalize the principles of socialist morality. Those measures were closely linked with large-scale ideoeducational work performed to disseminate the socialist way of life, to improve socialist relations among people, to shape civic attitudes and to consolidate the social functions of the family. While complying with the seventh congress requirements in this field, the party has actively opposed attitudes and ways of thinking inherited from the past and still not overcome, as well as attitudes resulting from current petit bourgeois consumer patterns that are alien to us.

However, the tasks to eliminate the manifestations of sponging and of social indifference, to prevent the violations of legal norms and socialist moral precepts are still topical. The practices of forming cliques for mutual backing and of abusing one's official position for personal advantage call for the further intensive counteraction that also should be conducted by means of educational activity.

While encompassing ever broader social circles all over the country, the strategy of the sixth and the seventh congresses has become a factor motivating good work and management, initiatives and innovations, and constructive search for better solutions and methods of work. [paragraph continues]

The party's ideoeducational work has contributed toward the mobilization of labor collectives and of all working people for accomplishing tasks arising from socioeconomic plans, has fostered the working people's social and professional activity to overcome difficulties that emerged in the course of implementing the seventh congress decisions, and has remedied negative attitudes and dispositions.

It is more important that--beside selfless work, honesty and solicitude for common prosperity--there are also cases of disrespect for work and of negligence in its performance, of contempt for duties, of disregard for communal property, violations of discipline and of norms for living together.

The development of various forms of economic education in collectives has been one of the factors invigorating social and trade activity in society. The number of enterprises and students within the system of economic education has been growing year in and year out. In the training year 1977-78 the system encompassed in the socialized economy about 700,000 workers, especially medium-level technical control personnel and aktivs in workers' self-government. It is now highly important to expand the range of the work to improve the state of economic knowledge in labor collectives as a whole.

Conclusions and advice stemming from the periodic assessments of the state of implementing the 1972 Central Committee Secretariat decision concerning party ideoeducational work in the collective of the H. Cegielski metallurgical plant in Poznan have been systematically adopted at 164 large production enterprises.

A system of political-educational and organizational activity at living places is being gradually adopted with the participation of many public organizations. Civic information centers [osrodki wiedzy obywatelskisu] have proved to be one of the forms of coordinating functions exerted by National Unity Front establishments in ideoeducational work at living places.

The range of ideoeducational work has expanded in the countryside. Rural party organizations, communal committees and village self-government organs have continued their work to shape committed attitudes among peasants, to foster the spirit of modernization among them and to associate them closer with party policy, and they have raised the farmer's social status.

The formation of communal or municipal centers for ideoeducational work has been an important factor invigorating political work in the countryside. Ideoeducational work among rural women has been further intensified.

The dissemination in the party and in society as a whole of Marxist-Leninist ideology, the principles of a scientific world outlook and the popularization of information about our achievements in and tasks for the implementation of the Polish program for socioeconomic development, as well as about the achievements scored by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, have made up one of the main trends in the activity.

The development of party education, now encompassing 3.4 million persons, both party members and non-party members, has been subordinated to those purposes. The existing curricula for party education have been improved and the new ones have been adopted. The number of students at evening universities of Marxism-Leninism has increased to 60,000. Also the number of persons attending schools for aktivs has increased. More and better publications and textbooks have been provided to raise the standards of knowledge among party aktivs and all members. A growing role in the shaping of scientific foundations for ideoeducational work belongs to the Institute for the Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism and the Higher School of Social Sciences.

The range of lecturing activity has been expanded, encompassing with it almost all sections of party aktivs. The lecturing personnel of the PZPR Central Committee have been conducting information and lecturing activity in more than 350 permanent lecturing centers for the benefit, among other things, of the aktivs of 164 large production enterprises and of some higher educational establishments, and for party aktivs and workers at voivodship-level party echelons and youth organizations.

In order to increase the effective influence on attitudes of party members and nonparty people we had created an agitation work system, which was developed by the decision of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat issued in August 1977. The best party aktivists--people enjoying authority in their communities--were mostly elected to agitators' groups organized in all the larger party organizations.

We have continued essential organizational activities to increase the effectiveness of the ideological and propaganda impact of the press, radio and television, to further improve management of mass media and to expand their programmatic and organizational potential.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo's resolution of 22 February 1977 entitled "For Further Improvements in Information and Publicist Activities and For Strengthening the Ideological-Educational Role of Criticism in the Press, Radio and Television" and the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers on 17 February 1978 under the title of "On Further Improvements in Information for Mass Media" have been very helpful for the press, radio and television in implementation of their information, agitation and organizational functions.

The Politburo resolution in that sphere, which is so important for the activity of the entire ideological front, especially for implementation of the party tasks posed for the journalism community, has been interpreted onesidedly by the state and economic administration and also by some party bodies. That has produced negative results insofar as the functions of party criticism and socialist upbringing are concerned.

In 1979 we instituted a reformed, central system of political training for journalists. We have continued work on the organizational and scientific methods of examining the contents of the press and its propaganda effectiveness. [paragraph continues]

On the strength of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo resolution we have made further efforts to raise the status of the journalism profession. Among other things, we have set up departments of political science and journalism at four universities. We have instituted consistent evaluation of journals and a permanent system of the individual evaluation of journalists. We have committed on a large scale the press workers to the task of working out, together with party bodies, concepts for propaganda actions. We have improved the methods by which journalists are given information about the country's current problems and about the activities of the Politburo and the government. We have continued to promote party organizations' activities in editorial boards. The Association of Polish Journalists has conducted more extensive activities.

In the period between the seventh and eighth congresses the range of the impact made by the press, radio and television has been further extended, although difficulties in the paper supply make it difficult to fully meet the growing demand for the press.

Nevertheless, the total production of dailies has increased from 2.3 billion to 2.7 billion copies, the size of which has also increased. We have trebled the number of TV transmission and relay stations. The number of TV subscribers has increased from 4.2 million in 1970 to 8.2 million now. About 75 percent of the population is now able to receive TV Program II. We have commissioned a station for satellite transmissions and are thus able to receive programs beamed via satellites.

As a result of implementation of the Politburo's resolution of 1974 entitled "On the Role and Tasks of the Publishing Movement," the standards of sociopolitical literature, which popularizes Marxist-Leninist ideology, has increased considerably.

We have enabled our people to have extensive access to the fundamental works of Marxist-Leninist science. We have increased the editions of Marxist-Leninist classics. Among other things, we have published a popular edition of V. I. Lenin's works and have popularized the achievements and documents of our party, the CPSU and the other fraternal parties of the socialist countries.

We have made crucial progress in preparing the edition of the literary works helping to intensify ideological discussions among party aktivs and the ideological-theoretical and political training of party members.

V. The Party's International Activities

The period between the seventh and eight party congresses has been characterized by further consolidation of the forces of peace and socialism in the present world. Detente continues to be the dominant trend in international relations, which favors the forces of socialism, democracy and peace. However, at the same time, in many capitalist countries rightist movements have gained in strength and the attacks by the opponents of detente have increased. That has its source in the aggravation of the crisis of capitalism caused by the creeping and ever recurring economic recession and by the weakening of the influence of colonialism and neocolonialism. Imperialism has intensified the arms race.

Under such conditions the struggle to intensify political detente and to strengthen it by military detente in order to make it irreversible has become the supreme cause of the policy followed by the socialist community states. In line with the Seventh PZPR Congress resolution "For the Further Development of the Forces of Socialism and the Consolidation of Peace, For Further Strengthening the International Position of the Polish People's Republic," our party's foreign policy has served that important cause.

The alliance and the indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union, which is the first country of the victorious socialist revolution, are the basis of the activities pursued by the Polish People's Republic and our party for the sake of peace. Being the foundations of Poland's security and favorable development, our friendship, alliance and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union help to expand our potential for exerting an influence on the development of the situation in the world, above all in Europe. That is because we are active as an indestructible element of the community of socialist states bound together by ideological identity and collective security guarded by the Warsaw Pact and by the identity of socioeconomic development aims, which are expressed in the activities of CEMA.

Our Marxist-Leninist parties--the PZPR and the CPSU--are sponsors of the unceasing efforts to tighten the bonds of fraternal cooperation between People's Poland and the USSR. The meetings between the leaders of our countries and parties--between Comrades Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev--have played a particular role in that regard. The decisions adopted during those meetings have enriched the development of Polish-Soviet relations with a new quality, which has been reaffirmed in the documents produced by the mutual party-state visits and by numerous new accords and agreements.

People's Poland has made its worthy contribution to the work of the Warsaw Pact consultative political committee and to the strengthening of that defense alliance and has participated in formulating our states' detente initiatives.

In the period between the seventh and eighth congresses CEMA cooperation among the socialist states had entered a new stage. Among other things, large-scale comprehensive projects aimed at jointly solving the crucial problems of industrial cooperation and raw materials have been promoted. The pioneering principles and solutions of socialist integration have found their application in those projects, the development and detailed organization of which are long-term comprehensive programs. Poland actively participates in CEMA work.

Following the guidelines of the seventh party congress, the PZPR has always sought to improve and raise to a higher level cooperation with fraternal parties in the socialist countries. The cooperation, for which the meetings between PZPR First Secretary Eward Gierek and the leaders of those countries and the mutual visits of party-state delegations have been of crucial importance, has been extended to all levels and echelons. [paragraph continues]

Multilateral meetings and conferences, including the periodical conferences of secretaries for Central Committeee organizational problems, which make it possible to coordinate and stimulate the militancy of the parties of the fraternal socialist countries, have also played a great role.

At the same time, our party has made a crucial contribution to strengthening the ideological unity and cooperation of the international communist movement on the basis of proletarian internationalism.

The conference of the European communist and workers parties that was convened in Berlin in June 1976 on the initiative of our party and the PCI was a great event. The conference produced a unanimous document entitled "For Peace, Security, Cooperation and Social Progress," which defined the joint position of the European communist and workers parties in the struggle for detente in Europe on the basis of the existing political-territorial order and the complete implementation of the principles and recommendations of the CSCE final act. The PZPR made a great contribution to preparing that conference and is consistently implementing its decisions.

In the period between the seventh and eighth congresses there has been a considerable development of the contacts and cooperation between our party and the communist parties in the capitalist countries, the parties of the developing countries--which are embarking on the road leading to the construction of the socialist system--and many national revolutionary movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The PZPR is giving its internationalist support in their struggle against imperialism and for national and social liberation, and for a new, just economic order and for progress and democracy.

In line with the decisions of the Berlin conference our party tries to maintain contacts with socialist and social democratic parties, mainly European ones. The primary purpose of those contacts is to exchange views on the international situation and on opportunities for joint actions in favor of detente, disarmament and national security.

Our contribution to the worldwide struggle for peace, detente, disarmament, international cooperation and social progress has increased and activities to insure the best possible external conditions for implementing our socioeconomic plans have been intensified.

Institution of norms for international relations on the basis of the results of the CSCE has been a crucial moment in relations among European states.

The Belgrade meeting of the signatory states of the CSCE Final Act was to serve that cause. The socialist states' resolute and determined stand made it impossible to distort the aims of that meeting, the final result of which was the affirmation of the will to continue detente and to further develop security and cooperation in Europe.

The conclusions resulting from that have been discussed by Poland with many countries with a view to correctly preparing another meeting of the CSCE signatories, which is planned for Madrid at the end of 1980.

On the basis of the CSCE Final Act, the foundations of which are the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different systems, the development of relations between Poland and the capitalist countries has continued in the past few years. Those relations have helped to strengthen the infrastructure of peace and international cooperation, have made it possible to represent the political line of the socialist states in a militant way and have paved the road to mutually advantageous economic exchanges. That is true of France, Belgium, Italy, the Scandinavian states, the FRG and other countries in Western Europe as well as of the United States, Canada and Japan.

At the same time, together with the other socialist states, Poland has resolutely opposed the capitalist states' negative activities directed against detente.

A particular danger, which can in the long run block progress in detente, is the arms race propelled by the imperialist circles that reject the balance of power as the real foundation of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and that would like to address the socialist states from positions of strength.

The recent NATO decisions, which intensify mistrust and constitute a serious threat to European security and to international relations in the eighties, have invested the arms race with particular tension. In line with the seventh congress resolutions, Poland has consistently acted in favor of detente and disarmament, has participated in the important peace initiatives put forward by the Warsaw Pact states and has submitted its own appropriate initiatives. We take the view that checking the increasing arms race and opening the path to disarmament is now the most important front of the struggle for peace, in Europe and the world over.

The policy of the Chinese leaders is increasingly aiding the imperialist circles in creating tension and stimulating the arms race. The Chinese leaders' hegemonist aims were laid bare by their armed aggression against Vietnam, which was repulsed by the heroic, peace-loving Vietnamese people. Beijing is defending Pol Pot's genocidal clique and trying to undermine Kampuchea's democratic development. The Chinese leadership has for many years encouraged and supporting the cold war circles in Europe, specifically the revisionist-nationalistic trends in the FRG.

The PZPR is against the adventurous course of the present Chinese leaders' policy because it is directed against peace and national security, including the Polish People's interests. At the same time, we are ready to develop interstate relations with the PRC on mutually advantageous principles.

The return to the antifeudal and anti-imperialist ideals of the Afghan April revolution has great significance. People's Poland expresses its solidarity with the Afghan Democratic Republic in its struggle for independence and progress and against domestic and external forces of reaction.

In the period since the Seventh PZPR Congress, our cooperation with developing countries has been strengthened and expanded. The development of socialist orientation in the domestic and foreign policy of the Asian and African states is an important fact, which bears on the direction in which the international situation develops. [paragraph continues]

Poland maintains friendly relations with those states, which helps to consolidate their progressive changes and promote the development of equal and mutually advantageous political and economic cooperation. Thus, together with those states, we contribute to strengthening the position of socialism in the world.

At the same time, together with the nonalined movement, we promote activities in favor of constructing a new, just international economic order to enable the developing countries to make sovereign decisions about their natural riches and to create foundations for an equal international division of production.

Implementing the instructions contained in the seventh congress resolutions, we have indefatigably implemented the policy of strengthening detente as the top task of Polish foreign policy. At the end of 1978 on the Polish initiative the UN General Assembly adopted the declaration on educating societies in the spirit of peace. The declaration, which was presented to the United Nations by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek, will help to make world opinion associate even more strongly the word "Poland" with the word "peace."

The Polish message adopted at the patriotic demonstration of the Polish people in Gdansk to mark the 40th anniversary of German fascism's aggression against our country and of the outbreak of World War II, and sent to the governments and parliaments of the entire world, has also met with great response.

The conclusions drawn by our people from the 60th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland and from the 35th anniversary of its reconstruction as a people's socialist state have also served the cause of peace and socialism. The foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic is the implementation of those conclusions.

Poland's increasing authority, economic potential and significant place in the community of world states stimulate the pride of Poles abroad and induce them to enliven their contacts with the mother country--contacts that serve Poland's good name. In the period between the seventh and eighth congresses the economic, scientific and cultural cooperation between the citizens of Polish origin living in other countries with the country of their fatherland blossomed and acquired a new meaning.

The Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat have given consistent attention to problems of the party's and state's international cooperation. The leading motivational and control role of the party in programming and implementing the external tasks of the PZPR and the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic has thus been strengthened.

[Signed] The PZPR Central Committee, Warsaw, January 1980.

PZPR CONGRESS RESOLUTION ON PARTY TASKS

AU222100 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Feb 80 pp 3, 4, 5, 6 AU

[Headline: "The Eighth PZPR Congress Resolution--The Party's Tasks in the Further Development of Socialist Poland, in Developing the Polish People's Prosperity"]

[Text] The Eighth PZPR Congress states that the implementation of the program mapped out by the Sixth PZPR Congress and developed by the Seventh PZPR Congress has produced further progress in socialist construction, in achieving the basic social aims and in enhancing Poland's strength.

In the seventies there was a rapid increase in and modernization of the potential of our national economy. That insured full employment of the most numerous postwar classes of young people reaching the age of producers. There was a development of construction, which made further progress toward solving the housing problem. The population's real wages and incomes increased considerably and the extensive program for universally extending social benefits was implemented. The consumption of food and industrial goods went up and working conditions were improved. New opportunities for development of education and science and for spreading culture were created.

During the implementation of the present 5-year plan the internal and external conditions concerning the development of our economy have deteriorated. The factors responsible for that include the increase in prices of raw materials and other goods imported by Poland, failure to fully implement export tasks, farming results below the planned targets and insufficient progress in economic efficiency.

Countering those difficulties, the party has undertaken such a regrouping of economic forces and resources as to insure the implementation of the social goals mapped out by the seventh party congress, despite more difficult conditions.

The congress states that the Central Committee has guided along correct lines the implementation of the program for the country's socioeconomic development. That has resulted in enduring achievements in all the basic spheres of the economy and social life, achievements produced by dedicated work of the workers class, farmers, the intelligentsia and the working people in general. The support of the workers class for the party program and its patriotic attitude, selflessness and militancy are the main source of Poland's strength and the guarantee that the tasks of socialist construction in our country will continue to be implemented successfully.

Party bodies and organizations, which have inspired and organized the working people's efforts in implementing the seventh party congress resolutions, have made a considerable contribution to the achievements of this past 5-year period.

Following the Leninist principles of socialist construction, the party has creatively applied the theory of Marxism-Leninism in solving socioeconomic tasks, in strengthening the people's unity, in consolidating socialist ideology and in deepening Poland's internationalist ties with the socialist states and all the forces of progress and peace in the world. The party's leading role in the people's life has gained in strength as a result of that policy.

Our party has deepened its fraternal relations, unity and friendship with the CPSU--the leading force of socialism--with the Soviet Union and with the fraternal parties and states of the socialist community.

Poland has made active efforts to strengthen peace and detente, has sponsored the important UN declaration on educating society in the spirit of peace and made consistent efforts to promote detente and consolidate peaceful coexistence.

The congress states that the further strengthening of the fraternal ties with the Soviet Union constitutes the fundamental principle of the foreign policy of the party and the socialist state and the basic guarantee of the country's security and sovereignty. Poland will make active efforts to strengthen the power and unity of the socialist community and to deepen the economic integration of the CEMA countries.

We will develop political-economic relations with other states on the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The strategy of the country's socioeconomic development which was worked out by the sixth and developed by the seventh congress has shown its worth in the course of practical party and state activities.

Highly evaluating the socioeconomic and cultural progress achieved in our country, the congress regards efforts to consistently and creatively use the present achievements and experience in promoting socialist Poland's further development and the Polish people's prosperity as the basic task facing the newly elected Central Committee.

In the present economic situation, when the increases in the quantitative factors of development are becoming smaller and smaller and the conditions for obtaining raw and other materials are deteriorating, we must regard as the main task the efforts to achieve more rapid progress in improving economic efficiency, to better harmonize economic development and to tellingly improve foreign trade.

The comprehensive program for solving the basic problems of the country's development in the eighties was set out in the Central Committee guidelines for the eighth congress. The program was given the support of all our people in the course of general, party, and civic discussions. The congress highly values the results of the precongress discussion, its profound concern for the fate of the country and for further socialist transformations of society. The results of the discussion have been included in the programmatic report and in the work and resolutions of the congress.

The congress enjoins all party bodies and organizations to use the results of the discussion in the course of work in order to improve party activities, the performance of the central and local bodies of state and economic administration, and the work of enterprises and institutions.

The congress offers its thanks to party aktivs, to party members and candidates, to members of the ZSL and the Democratic Party and to all citizens for participating in the discussion.

The congress offers thanks to all work forces and teams as well as all the working people who have pledged additional production efforts and social undertakings and initiatives to benefit our society.

After a comprehensive discussion the congress has decided to approve the report on the Central Committee's activities. The report correctly illustrates the main problems of the country's development in the period between congresses and the Central Committee's performance in implementing the seventh congress program in all walks of life.

The congress approves the report submitted by the Central Auditing Commission, which states that the party's development is correct.

The congress regards this resolution and the Politburo report read by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek and entitled "For the Further Development of Socialist Poland, For the Prosperity of the Polish People: The Principles of the Country's Socioeconomic Development in 1981-85" as the programmatic basis for the party's further activities.

Adopting as a basis the directives contained in the resolution and the programmatic report, the congress enjoins the Central Committee to ultimately specify the socioeconomic tasks for 1981-85 and to create conditions for the complete implementation of the Eighth PZPR Congress decisions.

I--The Party's Social Policy; Strengthening the Family

In the eighties the party will continue its policy of giving priority of social aims and will implement the principles of socialist social justice.

The purpose of the party's socioeconomic policy will be efforts to further improve the people's living, social and cultural conditions and to actively foster the socialist attitude to work and to life. That will be assisted by full and rational employment; by the development of agriculture, market production and housing construction; by the expansion of and improvements in the system of health care and national education; by spreading culture; by the protection and development of the natural environment; and by the fuller use of the achievements of the scientific technical revolution.

A higher quality of life directly depends on a higher quality of work. The only road to that leads through efforts to raise labor productivity and organization to a much higher level, through the social effectiveness of economic management and through the further development of production forces.

1--Development and Consolidation of Family

The party regards efforts to create increasingly better conditions for development and consolidation of the family, in which man shapes his personality and which helps create systems of values and to preserve and consolidate the nation's heritage, as its important task. To insure that the socialist family is able to fulfill its educational and protective functions with increasing effectiveness, the state will continue to provide social assistance and to improve the cooperation of all echelons of the socialist educational front. That will help to train the young generation for living within society and the family and to strengthen the socialist models and attitudes of living.

It is necessary to improve the standards of care offered to pregnant women and women with babies and to expand assistance for young couples, including assistance in the form of loans and assistance from the plant social and housing funds.

It is necessary to increase assistance for working women who have small children to bring up. In particular, it is necessary to institute more flexible principles concerning women's employment, making it easier for them to combine professional and family duties in various ways, including increased opportunities for cottage industry and for part-time employment. It is necessary to improve the benefits for the women who have to bring up small children and to insure conditions for the further construction of the network of nurseries.

The party will always see that respect for women is strengthened within our society and that better conditions for work and for social and professional advancement are created for them. Further improvements in the living and working conditions of women call for particular attention.

Within the system of social benefits it is necessary to increase the range of preferential treatment for mothers who bring up their children by themselves and for families who have many children and whose income is low.

It is necessary to improve the system of benefits from the alimony funds and to insure that alimony payments are honored with increasing effectiveness. It is necessary to continue to create conditions for strengthening the role of childrens' homes as guardians and educators and for developing and promoting the system of foster parents, family homes for children and other forms of care for orphans and for children deprived of family care.

We will continue to spread the practice of preschool education by further expanding the network of nurseries and kindergartens, especially in new housing settlements and in rural areas. Production enterprises, women's organizations, housing cooperatives and self-government groups in settlements and rural areas should provide more effective assistance in developing various forms of child care. It is necessary to accelerate the process of extending the complete preschool care to all children of 6 years of age.

While expanding the program of state assistance for the family, society expects that parents will increase their responsibility for the upbringing of their own children and for shaping their civic attitudes.

2--Health Protection

The further expansion of and improvements in the health protection system and improvements in the organization, standards and efficiency of health services will occupy an important place in party policy. The health service's basic task should be further efforts to comprehensively develop preventive activities, including particular activities to combat social diseases and, especially, to intensify the fight against cancer and diseases of the circulatory system. It is necessary to improve health care for children, schoolchildren and students and to increase health protection facilities for older people.

It is necessary to launch more effective activities to insure that medical personnel are better deployed.

It is necessary to disseminate health education more extensively, always to see that standards of hygiene are observed and to improve the country's hygienic installations.

The resources collected through the selflessness of society for the national health protection fund set up on the initiative of PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek play a crucial role in all measures connected with the development and modernization of the material base of health care.

While more effectively using the investment funds for hospital construction, in the coming 5-year period it will be necessary to provide 25,000-30,000 new hospital beds and, at the same time, to supply hospitals with medical equipment and apparatus.

At the same time, it is necessary to continue the modernization of some of the old health facilities, to increase the number of outpatient clinics in housing settlements, of rural health centers and of social care homes, to improve the utilization of such facilities and the organization of services for patients. It is necessary to expand network of pharmacies and to improve the supplies of medicines for the people.

It is necessary to make consistent efforts in countering alcoholism. For that reason it is necessary to expand educational, preventive and medical activities. Mass media, trade unions, social and youth organizations and home and school training should play an important role in this endeavor.

The protection of the natural environment is the duty of the central and local administrative bodies, economic and social organizations and all our citizens. Efforts to prevent the pollution of air, water and soil and to consistently improve water supplies for large conurbations, particularly the Silesian industrial region, are a particularly urgent task. The implementation of the law on the protection and development of the environment should play a crucial role in the entire complex of those measures.

3--Incomes and Consumption

We estimate that the real per capita incomes will increase 10-12 percent in 1981-85, including a 9-11 percent increase in the average real wages of workers in the socialized economy.

A higher increase in incomes and, consequently, in consumption will be possible only if there are further increases in the social productivity of labor and if the effectiveness of economic management is raised. The socioeconomic policy regarding the rural areas will seek to insure further increases in the incomes of farmers and agricultural workers, depending on increases in agricultural production.

The development and further improvements in the system of social insurance will be an important element of the party's social policy. In the coming 5-year period the state's expenditure on social benefits in cash will continue to increase. The expenditure on old age pensions and annuities will increase 35-40 percent. As funds are available the old age pensions and annuities awarded at an earlier date as well as benefits for the pensioners and annuitants maintaining unemployed spouses will be increased. At the same time, it is necessary to improve the principles and to extend the range of opportunities for pensioners and annuitants to take up paid jobs.

In keeping with the appropriate decisions, old age pensions, annuities and other benefits will be generally instituted as of July 1980 for the benefit of farmers and their relatives. That means that the process of expending the system of social insurance to all working people and their relatives will have been completed.

The policy on the population's wages and incomes should stimulate increases in social and individual labor productivity. That calls for more effective efforts to tie the level of earnings to the amount and quality of the work produced by individual workers and by entire groups of workers. The norms of work and the norms of regular jobs always should be brought up to date.

Precise care should be taken to make those norms dependent on the extent of the progress achieved in improving the technological facilities and organization of work. It is necessary to improve the relations and structures of wages, giving preferential treatment, within the wage system, to wages paid for heavy work that is harmful to the health. It is necessary to create greater opportunities for promotion in the same job, depending on increases in skills and on the actual output of work.

We will continue the policy of gradually increasing the lowest wages.

In line with the postulates expressed during the precongress discussion, it is necessary to consistently eliminate reasons for socially unjustified differences in incomes. It also is necessary to improve the functioning of the taxation system. The appropriate bodies should be much more energetic in uncovering and resolutely combating the cases in which people obtain material advantages through speculation and infringements of the law.

The basic task in the sphere of price policy will be to insure the planned increase in real wages and in other incomes of the population. The implementation of that task should be aided by efforts to gradually improve the structure of prices for goods and services.

It is necessary to increase central control over the price system and to increase responsibility of the managers of economic organizations for correctly fixing the level of prices. It is also necessary to increase the effectiveness of the institutional and social control over prices.

Motivated by the need to rationalize consumption and to adapt it more effectively to the real economic potential, and bearing in mind the need--stressed during the precongress discussion--for reducing the present high subsidies for market articles, the government will determine the lines and basic principles of the policy of wages and prices in the eighties.

4--Market Supplies

We will continue activities to improve the people's food consumption. This should be illustrated by the structure of food supplies, by the development of the processing of farm produce and by improvements in the quality of foodstuffs.

It is necessary in 1981-85 to increase the supply of articles having high protein content, especially cheeses and other milk products, and the supply of potatoes, grain, fruit and vegetable foods as well as frozen foods, poultry and fish foods. It also is necessary to increase the supply of foods for children, dietary foods and partially-cooked foods which can ease preparation of home meals. It is necessary to improve the feeding of children and youths in nursery schools, normal schools and boarding schools and, especially, of commuting schoolchildren.

It is necessary to achieve essential progress in using the food resources we have and to rationalize the management of foodstuffs, especially in storage facilities, in processing and in turnover. It is necessary to declare a resolute struggle against wasting of food.

The supply of industrial consumer goods will increase faster than the overall market supply. It is necessary to enrich the assortment of industrial goods, adapting it more effectively to the structure of demand, and to improve their design and qualities in use. Increasing the supply of the goods that meet the basic social needs, especially the needs of children and young people as well as of the families with lower wages, is an important task.

It is also necessary to increase the supply of articles used in furnishing apartments as well as such articles as household appliances, radio and TV sets, clothing, footwear and sports and tourist equipment.

As incomes continue to increase, the development and standards of services exert an ever increasing influence on society's living standards. Consistently implementing the policy of the development of services and handicrafts, which was jointly worked out by the PZPR and the Democratic Party, it is necessary to insure a considerable increase of services and handicrafts in the structure of consumption in 1981-85. [paragraph continues]

In particular, it is necessary to intensify efforts to more fully meet the population's needs for laundry services, repairs of household appliances, repairs to buildings and automobile services.

It is necessary to accelerate progress in the performance of trade and the development and modernization of the material and technical base in order to improve the conditions of shopping and trade performance.

Trade should increase its influence on the producers of market goods, especially in the sphere of shaping the correct structure of the supply and quality of goods and of protecting the interests of consumers. That structure should cater to the needs of customers.

5--Housing Construction

In keeping with the party's long-term program, the development of housing construction and the entire housing policy, the aim of which is to insure a separate apartment for every family, will help to strengthen the family and to meet its basic needs of living.

In the coming 5-year period we will complete 1.7 million apartments, including 150,000 reconstructed old apartments.

There must be radical improvements in the quality of housing and in comprehensively completing on time auxiliary buildings, especially schools, nursery schools, health units, cultural centers as well as trade and service facilities. It is necessary to improve the quality of architectural solutions and of city planning.

It is necessary to increase material and loan assistance for individual housing construction and for the modernization of old apartments. Housing construction enterprises and housing cooperatives should cooperate with self-government groups in housing settlements in increasing responsibility for the good state of houses and apartments, for efforts to improve their maintenance and to see to it that the technical installations in them are better managed. It is necessary to seek fiscal self-sufficiency in the course of using and servicing houses.

A particular role devolves on housing cooperatives, which should be insured conditions for further development. Housing cooperatives should improve their activities in strengthening self-government groups and their influence on efforts to improve housing conditions.

The policy of distributing apartments under social control should give priority to families with many children, to young married couples, to workers families and to workers who achieve the best results in their jobs. To respond to the needs of young married couples and to young people it is necessary to create greater than ever opportunities for young people to share in the construction of houses and apartments under the patronage of the Socialist Union of Polish Youth. It is necessary to increase the share of the population's resources in housing construction and to improve the system of loans for housing deposits and for purchases of apartments. Legal regulations should be suitably modified so that apartments are distributed and used correctly and in line with social justice.

6--Working and Recreation Conditions

The key task of the party's socioeconomic policy continues to be efforts to insure full and rational employment and to adapt the structure of workers professions and skills to the needs of the country's socioeconomic development. The policy of manpower disposal must give special priority to manpower for mining, agriculture and large-scale services.

We should continue efforts to further improve the conditions, safety and hygiene of work. In particular, we should do that by eliminating dangers of accidents and illnesses, by improving health care, by professional rehabilitation and by developing the social base of production plants. We must have greater care for the technical service ability of the machines in production and further improvements in the quality and performance of work protection installations. It is necessary to foster and consolidate the habits of work safety and responsibility for one's own health and for the health of one's workmate. That is especially necessary in the case of young workers. It is necessary to promote the work of the social inspectors of work and the control and motivational functions in that regard by trade unions and workers self-government groups.

Social and professional organizations, the rationalizations and innovation movement, design and technical bureaus and scientific research centers must take a greater part in solving the problems of work safety. It is necessary to insure that the production installations in plants satisfy the requirements of safe and hygienic work and economics.

It is necessary to strengthen and develop the social functions of production plants and to use for this end the appropriate funds, which consistently increase.

In 1981-85 allowances for social and housing funds in production plants will increase. The fund resources should be spent on the most necessary social purposes and the size of assistance should be made dependent on the per capita income in the families eligible for assistance. In particular, assistance should be tellingly increased for the families with the lowest incomes, for lone mothers with young children, for young married couples and for old age pensioners and annuitants. Workers self-government groups and plant councils should increase their control over the use of the social and housing funds in production plants so that they are administered effectively and in line with social justice. Bearing in mind the need to lower the cost of social services and to improve the use of such services, it is desirable to organize interplant social activities and to set up joint administrations of vacation homes run by production enterprises.

We will continue the process of increasing the number of workfree days, tying it to increases in labor productivity and to implementation of planned tasks. In that connection we should take into account the need for the correct use of production and service potentials. It is also necessary to give increased consideration to the social functions of free time and to develop the necessary infrastructure for the rational exploitation of such time.

Bearing in mind the importance of physical culture, sports and tourism for social health and for the rational exploitation of leisure time, we must be more effective in using the present base, modernize sports, tourist and rest facilities and continue to expand the network of camping sites and motels.

It is necessary to create conditions for increasing the participation of the working people and their close relatives in tourism, recreation and various forms of active rest. It is necessary to promote purposeful tourism and knowledge of the country by way of tourism, especially insofar as children and youths are concerned, and to develop tourist exchanges, particularly with the socialist countries.

II--Material Conditions for Implementing Social Aims

In order to achieve specific social aims we will have to further expand and modernize the country's economic potential, to harmonize our economy more effectively and to raise the quality of the work done by all our people.

Under the present complicated external conditions of increasing difficulties in obtaining increased supplies of raw materials, in view of the fact that the economy has to meet the increased cost of raw materials in the world markets and in the face of the increasing protectionist actions in the capitalist countries, the achievement of the planned increase in 1981-85 in consumption, incomes and real wages will be possible only if we are able to use more effectively the actual resources of energy, raw and other materials, fixed assets, manpower resources and workers qualifications.

We should make efforts to insure that the produced national income increases 14-18 percent in 1981-85. Improvements in economic efficiency, mainly through efforts to lower production costs and to raise labor productivity, should be the basic factor in increasingthe national income in the eighties. That should go hand in hand with efforts to adapt more effectively the structure of production to social needs and to consistently improve the quality of products.

1--Improving Economic Efficiency and Harmonizing Economic Development

Effectively utilizing all the factors of production will be a key task in the eighties. It is necessary to insure the best possible deployment and use of manpower resources in the economy, to improve work organization and to use working time more effectively. It is necessary to make crucial improvements in work discipline, in the regularity of supplies for production plants and in the cooperative links among plants.

It is necessary to increase shift intensity, especially in the machine industry and the building materials industry in order to insure a more complete exploitation of production assets and to achieve a telling increase in production without any additional investment outlays. It is necessary to raise the standards of the exploitation of machinery, installations and the means of transportation.

It is necessary to transfer machines and installations from the economic organizations that do not exploit them to the necessary extent to those production plants which are able to exploit them more effectively. That should also apply to the transfers of machines and installations from the key industries to the socialized small industries.

It is an important task to develop the structure of production in such a way as to make it possible to rationalize the use of energy and raw and other materials. In 1981-85 the industry should reduce the per unit consumption of raw and other materials by at least 6-8 percent. It is necessary to strengthen and develop the system of norms for the consumption of fuels, energy and raw and other materials and to extend the application of product quality norms.

It is necessary to pay increased attention to efforts to rationally substitute domestic raw materials for imported ones. It is an important task to insure a higher degree of the processing and refining of raw and other materials, of using designs requiring fewer materials and of introducing installations requiring less energy. Designers and technologists have particularly important tasks to fulfill in that regard. Tasks to lower the consumption of materials and energy in production and to exploit more fully secondary raw materials and scrap should be an integral part of the plans drawn up by all economic units and organizations.

The share of investments in the national income for distribution will be below 20 percent in 1981-85. Priority will be given to modernization investments which help to improve economic efficiency and to harmonize production processes more effectively.

It is necessary to create priorities for investments which can help increase export capacities; implement the programs for the food for the people and for housing construction, including the auxiliary and communal buildings and facilities; promote market production; and build health service centers. It is necessary to promote investments which help increase the production capacity of the energy industry, the development of transportation and the volume of loading operations at ports as well as investments to promote the conservation of energy, fuels and raw and other materials and to reduce the losses incurred in the production and turnover of food and fodder. It is necessary to create better conditions for implementing investments financed from the funds owned by economic organizations. That applies especially to modernization investments.

We need progress in improving investment performance and the effectiveness of investment processes.

Efforts to harmonize development of individual industrial branches and sectors and to modernize production and services and raise their quality are of great importance for further increasing production and enhancing its effectiveness. That is why it is necessary to tighten quality control in keeping with which materials and products are passed for further processing, to eliminate production contrary to norms and to institute compulsory tests of the endurance, realiability and usefulness of products.

Scientific-technological progress should become one of the basic factors that help increase economic efficiency.

The system by which scientific-technological progress is guided should combine the principle of the central management of scientific and technological development with the principles of the responsibility borne by the managements of individual economic organizations for the standards and development of production technologies in branches.

It is necessary to insure in the eighties the further concentration of scientific research efforts on the most important aims of socioeconomic development.

It is necessary to promote and improve the performance of scientific research units and to insure the effective utilization of their creative potential in close connection with the programs for developing appropriate sectors of the national economy.

It is necessary to increase the contribution of the scientific and technical base of ministries, economic organizations, the Polish Academy of Sciences and higher schools toward better exploitation of all production factors. It is necessary to increase the efficient and effective use of domestic and foreign achievements in scientific research and in original solutions. That is why it is necessary to develop the economic mechanisms that help increase the economy's capacity for absorbing modern scientific and technical ideas and develop the experimental and technical-production base of science.

It is necessary to make more extensive and effective efforts to improve purchased licenses, to enhance their practical application and to develop the export of technical ideas.

It is necessary to promote the invention and rationalization movement aimed especially at improving production quality, at increasing economic efficiency and at enhancing the conditions of work safety and hygiene.

2--Development of Industry, Construction, Transportation and Foreign Trade

Industrial production will continue to increase in 1981-85 and should increase 20-24 percent.

Meeting the increasing demand for fuels and energy is one of the basic conditions for achieving the aims of the country's socioeconomic development mapped out for the eighties. Our national coal mining industry and associated industries assisting coal mining development have to play a particular role in that regard.

The intensification of coal extraction, the expansion of existing mines and the construction of new mines, including those in the Lublin coal basin, should enable us to produce 232-235 million tons of coal in 1985. Lignite production should amount to 80-90 million tons, especially as a result of exploitation of lignite deposits in the Belchatow fuel-energy region. It is necessary to continue efforts to further develop energy, including nuclear energy. Electric energy production should increase 24-28 percent in 1981-85. The planned increases in coal extraction and electric energy production will help improve the supplies of fuels and energy for the population and the national economy.

The ability to meet the increasing demand for fuels by the national economy particularly calls for efforts to exploit the country's further potential for producing fuels and energy, to intensify geological prospecting and to use nonconventional sources of energy. At the same time, we must rationalize the use of fuels, including coal and electric and thermal energy, and, especially, improve the performance of power stations and reduce the losses of energy in transmission. It is also necessary to promote the production and application of more effective heat insulating materials in order to reduce the loss of heat, especially in apartments and communal facilities.

It is necessary to create conditions for further increases in the production of sulfur, salt, detritus and other mining products.

Further development of iron and nonferrous metallurgy is an important task. In 1985 steel production should amount to 24-25 million tons and copper production to 500,000 tons. It is necessary to continue the expansion of the Katowice metallurgical combine and to modernize the old metallurgical plants in Silesia and the basin and the various shops in the Lenin, Bierut, Staldwa Wola and other metallurgical combines.

In 1981-85 electroengineering production should increase about one-third. The branches of the electroengineering industry that help meet social needs and reconstruct and modernize the national economy should develop with particular speed. They especially include: electronics, electromechanical and electronic household appliances; medical equipment; scientific research gear; machines and installations for housing construction, public facilities and environmental production; and agricultural tools. It is necessary to make intensive efforts to develop the production of automated equipment, multipurpose machine tools, mining and energy equipment, including nuclear energy equipment, transportation rolling stock and machines for agricultural and food production and for trade. The production of agriculture tractors will increase considerably. The share of electroengineering industry in export should increase, and that is why we must further raise the quality, modernity and reliability of products and adapt them more effectively to customer requirements.

In 1981-85 chemical industrial production should outstrip the development of the other branches of industry and should increase 28-34 percent. It is necessary to develop the production of modern goods and to intensify the use of domestic chemical raw materials. It is necessary to create conditions for processing 20-22 million tons of crude oil and for implementing the program of the more refined processing of oil.

It is necessary to increase the production of chemical fertilizers by modernizing the existing fertilizer plants and by commissioning the Police II plant.

Light industry production should increase 18-23 percent in 1981-85. We should pay special attention to efforts to more effectively adjust the range of goods to demand and to raise their quality and modernity. Light industry should insure improvements in market supplies, especially in the supply of products for infants, children and youth and of products used in furnishing apartments.

In 1981-85 there should be a rapid and comprehensive development of socialized small industry as a permanent element of the structure of industry. Small industry enterprises should also develop their production with the help of local raw and other materials, production scrap and recycled materials. They should develop and use available installations as well as machinery and installations that are not in use. It is necessary to place particular stress on the development of the branches of food production, especially milk dairies, fruit and vegetable processing plants, fruit and vegetable storage facilities, other food production facilities and the development of services. The new economic-fiscal principles and conditions for development and performance of socialized small industry should be used by local authorities to stimulate socioeconomic activities in rural parishes, settlements and small towns. We will take good care of the further development of handicrafts.

The effectiveness of the construction processes in building trades should be improved by shortening construction schedules, improving the quality of construction and the use of machinery, and increasing labor productivity through improvements in organization, elimination of manual work, rationalization of the use of materials and tightening control over the consumption of materials at construction sites. It is necessary to suitably adjust construction potential to the increased modernization tasks.

Housing construction trades should use other productive technologies aside from the large wall structures, should increase exploitation of the production capacities of the plants producing building materials and should intensify the use of local raw materials for construction.

Further modernization and expansion of transportation and improvements in its organization and performance are of key importance for correct development in the coming 5-year period. We must have dramatic progress in the use of transportation rolling stock and in the mechanization of loading operations. It is necessary to create conditions for expanding and modernizing the technical base of the Polish railroads in the regions of intensive transportation, in particular in Silesia and along the trunk railroads between Silesia and the port installations in Gdansk, Szczecin and Swinoujscie. It is also necessary to continue the construction of the central railroad line and the electrification of the main railroad tracks. Further modernization and expansion of the road network and communications facilities is an important task. It is necessary to develop inland water transportation and air communications. We must develop container transportation. It is necessary to improve the performance of passanger traffic, especially of commuting. Further development of the maritime economy should take place in 1981-85. We will develop and modernize our shipyard industry. It is necessary to increase the loading capacity of our maritime ports, mainly by expanding specialist bases, and to modernize and develop our merchant navy, especially our fleet of liners and specialist vessels. It is necessary to promote the further comprehensive development of the maritime fishing industry with the help of the further development and modernization of the fishing fleet and fish processing facilities.

In 1981-85 it is necessary to further develop and modernize our communications. It is necessary to create conditions for increasing the number of telephone subscribers by 500,000-600,000 and for increasing the range and quality of telecommunications and postal services.

The comprehensive development and exploitation of the country's water resources, especially of the Vistula and the Oder and of their basins, should be an important element of the strategy for Poland's socioeconomic development in the coming 20 years. In the period up to 1985 we should focus our main effort on the task of expanding the installations for purifying the canal waters flowing into the Vistula, to regulate the Upper Vistula and to use the river for navigation purposes.

Efforts to increase the share of our economy in the international division of production are a basic condition for implementing our socioeconomic program. The top task in that regard is to promote exports. In 1981-85 it is necessary to increase the share of export production in industrial production by at least 17 percent. It is necessary to follow the policy of continuous improvements in the state's balance of trade. The proexport development of the economy calls for efforts to insure that investments are used to modernize those branches and sectors of industry whose products are established in foreign markets and have good prospects of being bought by foreign buyers. Export production must be insured absolute priority. The work of the scientific and technical base must focus its efforts on export production. It is also necessary to insure the minimum investments, the supply of raw and other materials and skilled cadres for export production. At the same time, it is necessary to continue activities in order to further rationalize imports. The foreign trade apparatus must improve its performance.

We will continue to intensify our cooperation and integration with the socialist community countries, attaching particular importance to the consistent implementation of the comprehensive long-term programs for economic cooperation among CEMA countries. Within the implementation of those programs our country will continue to solve the problems of raw materials, participating, among other activities, in joint investments of the CEMA countries. It is necessary to seek to further expand the range of industrial specialization and cooperation and to undertake joint investment-production and scientific-technical projects.

Poland attaches particular significance to the comprehensive development of cooperation with the Soviet Union. We will continue to intensify specialization and cooperation links between the economies of our two countries, seeking to further develop and improve the forms of cooperation in scientific research and in design.

We will attach great importance to the development of economic cooperation with the developing countries. We will seek to enrich the forms of that cooperation and to base it more and more on long-term agreements. We will also seek to increase the personnel and technical assistance to those countries.

In our relations with developed capitalist countries we will continue to expand trade exchanges and other forms of economic cooperation consistent with the needs of our country's development.

3--Development of Agriculture, Farm and Food Industry and Forestry

In the eighties it is necessary to continue implementation of the 15th Central Committee Plenum resolutions on food for the people. We must intensify activities aimed at achieving the country's self-sufficiency in producing food and farm raw materials. It is necessary to seek to balance in 1985 the import and export of food and fodder. That is why we must have the further comprehensive development of agriculture, which is the main raw materials base of our food, and of agricultural industries.

Seeking to develop and modernize agriculture, the party will follow the principles of the farm policy worked out together with the ZSL and tested in the seventies. The aim of that policy is to increase farm production, promote social changes in rural areas and improve the living conditions of the rural population. The eighth congress reaffirms the continuation of that policy. The party and the state will continue to support the development of production in all sectors of agriculture and to create favorable socioeconomic conditions. State farms and producer cooperatives play an important role in agriculture. Their main task is to increase farm production, to raise the effectiveness of farming and to help promote progress throughout agriculture. It is necessary to continue to take care of and give assistance to individual farms, to make increasingly effective efforts to promote the development of their production and to support farmers' endeavors to modernize their farms and engage in specialization and in effective production cooperation.

In 1981-85 agriculture's net end production should increase 12-13 percent. The key task of agriculture and of the industries associated with it is to greatly increase domestic fodder supplies, which determine the further development of animal production. That should be accomplished by increasing grain cultivation and fodder plant yields, by reducing losses in plant cultivation and generally by using modern techniques of harvesting, processing and storing fodder.

Improvements in farming techniques and the increase in chemical fertilizing to 230-250 kilograms per hectare should help increase grain yields to 30-32 quintals per hectare as well as the yields of potatoes, sugar beets and other crops.

Because of our people's increasing demand for meat and processed meat it is necessary to exploit all opportunities to increase animal production, above all through improving productivity and through further increases in the numbers of cattle, hogs and sheep, mainly with the help of the increased production of domestic fodder. It is necessary to further increase the production of milk, poultry and eggs and to expand the production of freshwater fish.

We must continue to improve land management. It is a social duty of all farmers and agricultural workers to intensively exploit every bit of farmland.

We must continue to protect land against use for nonagricultural purposes. It is necessary to insure that land is fully used for production purposes with the help of favorable state-created conditions for the cultivation of farmlands.

It is also necessary to further develop the industries that supply agriculture with production means. Those industries should insure that the supply to agriculture of tractors, highly efficient machinery, chemical fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, building materials and other means for farm production continues to increase.

It is also necessary to increase the production and supply of special duty trucks and self-tipping high-tonnage trailers for agriculture. In solving those problems it is necessary to pay particular attention to the interchangeable and complementary purposes of machinery so that it fits in with techniques of farm production, especially with the needs of fodder production. It is also necessary for the chemical industry to increase the production of fodder additives.

The effective use of all means of farm production is an important task. We should center special efforts on the task of more effectively using machinery, installations and production facilities and on rationalizing fodder consumption.

Intensification of farm production requires crucial improvements in the production services used by individual and socialized farms. State farms, producer cooperatives and agricultural circle cooperatives should make more effective efforts to stimulate increases in farm production and promote its specialization and modernization. Cooperative organizations should increase their efficiency in meeting social needs with increasing effectiveness and enrich the socialist forms of democracy in the management of socialized enterprises. It is necessary to improve the system by which farm produce is procured.

Rural self-government organizations such as agricultural circles, village housewives circles, rural cooperatives and farmers branch associations should be instrumental to an increasing extent in intensifying farm production and in promoting specialization and cooperation of farms.

The food industry has an important role to play in intensifying farm production and further improving food supplies for the nation. In 1981-85 the food industry's production should increase 15-20 percent. The increasing production of food should go hand in hand with consistent efforts to raise its quality, life and modern character. It is necessary to pay particular attention to the task of increasing the refinement of foodstuffs and of further developing storage facilities, especially refrigeration facilities.

The basic task of forestry is to meet the national economy's increasing needs for timber. At the same time, it is necessary to increase efforts to protect our forests and to preserve the social and recreational virtues of the natural environment. It is necessary to increase the range of the activities, to intensify the volume of timber resources, to promote the rational use of forest resources and to raise the quality of peasant forest cultivation. It is necessary to insure the comprehensive processing of timber and timber scrap and the conservative application and use of timber in the national economy. Intensification of forest production should be promoted by increased forestry mechanization and by the increased use of the technological and scientific achievements in stimulating the growth and protection of forest resources.

An increase of 18-20 percent in the production of timber and paper industry should help to more effectively meet the needs of the national economy for timber products, wrappings and paper for various purposes, especially including publishing purposes. It is necessary to increase the collection and recycling of scrap paper. The production and market supplies of furniture should be increased and the range of furniture should be more effectively adjusted to the needs of the population.

4--Improving the System of Economic Performance

Efforts to improve the performance of the economy in order to improve economic efficiency, to harmonize economic processes and to increase the participation of the working people in economic management should help implement the socioeconomic aims mapped out for 1981-85.

It is necessary to strengthen the role of the plan as an expression of nationwide interests and as a document that maps out the lines of the country's development. Efforts to strengthen the strategic functions of the central economic administration should go hand in hand with efforts to extend the rights and powers of industrial associations, combines, enterprises and local bodies of state administration. That is necessary in order to stimulate initiative and responsibility for the effective use of production factors and for the implementation of tasks in line with nationwide interests.

Above all, it is necessary to increase the role of the 5-year plan so that it becomes the fundamental instrument of management and of determining the main aims, resources and means of socioeconomic policy. As a strategic plan, the 5-year plan should help share the lines of the structural changes in the economy and promote its harmonious development. That calls for efforts to improve the methods by which the 5-year plan is worked out at all levels of management and to control its implementation.

Annual plans should be improved in keeping with the leading role of the 5-year plan. Annual plans should be regarded as instruments of the effective guidance of the economy on the basis of the 5-year plan tasks and in keeping with the actual conditions of socioeconomic development.

We must increase plan implementation discipline and, in particular, prevent frequent plan modifications. The introduction of new tasks during implementation of the plan can be allowed only if the resources required for their implementation have already been obtained through increased economic efficiency. We must resolutely counter all deviations from planned tasks--deviations that are a result of attempts to give priority to branch and local interests over nationwide interests. Improvements in the system of town and country planning should be related to improvements in socioeconomic planning.

It is necessary to improve the organization of the management of the national economy, which should help streamline the methods of decisionmaking and the control of task implementation. It is necessary to strengthen large economic organizations that have strong technological ties and are capable of highly effective production.

At the same time, it is necessary to consistently promote small and medium organizational forms of economic management, especially those that can help increase the share of the socialized small industries in the country's development. Improvements in the organizational structure should go hand in hand with efforts to reduce the number of echelons of administrative management and apparatus. We must intensify efforts to regulate by law the functions of socialized economy units and the principles of their cooperation.

It is necessary to extend the prerogatives and responsibilities of economic organizations and local units by increasing the role of economic mechanisms and of the fiscal system in economic management. That calls for efforts to improve economic-fiscal devices, which should be more effective in encouraging economic activities to exploit production potential to the full, to improve the social efficiency of economic management and to counter the practices by which economic units obtain unjustified benefits by, for example, illegally changing prices or substituting other goods for normal goods.

Improving the system of supply prices is a particularly urgent task because its accomplishment will make it possible to use cost accounting as the basis for decisions relating to production, investments and foreign trade. It is necessary to intensify the work on production indexes and on motivation systems. The use of those indexes and motivation systems would encourage reductions in prime production costs and improvements in the quality of products and in the exploitation of the production potential.

It is necessary to tighten fiscal discipline and to increase the influence of the fiscal apparatus, the banks and the control and audit services on the performance of economic units so that they can improve their economic efficiency. The fiscal apparatus should be more effective in countering practices by which economic organizations and institutions squander the funds entrusted to them. Such countermeasures should help increase the role of money in economic performance.

The production enterprise is a particularly important element of the functioning of the economy and of the process by which it is improved. It is necessary to improve the production enterprises' economic accountability and cost accounting and always keep up with the norms relating to material consumption, stocks, worktime and job vacancies. [paragraph continues]

Efforts to improve production organization, to exploit production factors more rationally and, in particular, to tie earnings more closely to performance in individual jobs and in brigades and shops should be made with the active participation of work forces.

In 1981-85 there should be a further increase in the range of economic activities under the direct supervision of the local authorities. That increase will be effected by various means, including a closer adjustment of the budgetary incomes of voivodship and rural parishes to the range and effectiveness of the use of local resources.

In 1980 we must complete an in-depth evaluation of the present state of planning, management and the economic-fiscal system and work out a comprehensive program for improving the functioning of the economy. The improved solutions should be gradually implemented so that they are binding throughout the economy in 1983.

The main purpose of changes in the management system should be to stimulate efforts to improve efficiency more rapidly and to create conditions for making the economy more flexible in adapting itself to the changing external conditions.

The effectiveness of those changes will determine to a great extent our ability to implement the appointed tasks, to overcome the results of the more difficult circumstances of development and to improve the country's economic situation.

III--Tasks in the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress in the International Arena

Fully approving of the international activities of the Central Committee and of Comrade Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, in the period between the congresses, the eighth party congress states that those activities have been of good service in strengthening Poland's security, sovereignty and authority and in increasing its role in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Ideological unity and brotherhood are the foundations of the cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU. We will tighten and strengthen our friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union.

We will develop cooperation and deepen friendship with the CSSR, the GDR--the first German socialist state--and with other socialist community countries.

Together with fraternal parties and states we will strengthen the political and military alliance of the Warsaw Pact, which is a factor in consolidating the security of the socialist community of states and of peace in Europe.

We will be consistent in extending and implementing the program for socialist economic integration within CEMA. In particular, along that road we will seek to solve the basic problems of scientific-technical progress as well as problems of raw materials and technology.

Conditions for the favorable development of all members of our community are created by efforts to strengthen unity and to promote comprehensive cooperation within the community of the socialist states. Of particular importance are meetings between party leaders of the socialist states to map out the lines of policy, cooperation and international activities.

Our party will continue to strengthen its friendly relations with all socialist countries in the world.

The PZPR supports the countries fighting against imperialism, racism and neocolonialism and for social and national liberation.

We are determinedly against the Chinese leadership's hegemonist policy, which is directed against the socialist countries and national liberation movements and which has bound China to the most cold war and aggressive circles of imperialism.

We support the peoples of Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, South Yemen and other countries that have chosen the road of socialist development. We express solidarity with the Afghan Democratic Republic in its endeavors to implement the ideals of the April revolution and to put an end to imperialist interference and aggression.

We support the just efforts of the Palestinian people to achieve their own statehood. We support other national liberation movements fighting against imperialist and a neocolonialist domination.

The party will continue to support the just demands of the developing countries with regard to transforming international economic relations on the basis of sovereignty, equality, justice and partnerlike cooperation.

Poland, which has participated in launching and developing the process of detente on the basis of the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence, is for the resolute continuation of that process.

Together with our allies we will make efforts to help strengthen security, to develop cooperation in Europe and to insure the comprehensive implementation of the CSCE Final Act. We will make efforts to insure that the Madrid meeting's course is successful.

We will continue efforts to help implement the high-minded ideals of the UN declaration on educating societies in the spirit of peace.

The intensifying trend on the part of NATO to stimulate the arms race, particularly the decision to produce and deploy nuclear missiles in Western Europe, constitutes a serious threat to detente and security and poses for all the peaceful and progress forces in the world the most urgant task: to resolutely intensify efforts to halt that race.

That now is the key problem. We are for the ratification by the United States of the Soviet-American SALT II accord, which creates conditions for halting the arms race and better prospects for disarmament negotiations.

Believing that peace and detente are the common good of all mankind, we will make consistent efforts in favor of toning down international tensions and of peacefully solving conflicts.

Resolutely advocating efforts to strengthen the ideological unity of the international communist and workers movement, the PZPR will actively develop cooperation with the communist and workers parties in Europe and the world on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in the struggle for peace, detente and social progress. Together with communist and workers parties in Europe we want to contribute to implementation of the program for the struggle for peace, security, cooperation and social progress--a program adopted by the Berlin conference.

Relying on our present achievements in international activities, the PZPR will continue to make creative contributions to the cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world--contributions worthy of the Polish workers class' traditions.

IV--The Party's Leading Role and the People's Unity Guarantee Poland's Socialist Development

The people's moral-political unity is the foundation of the country's comprehensive development.

The PZPR plays the main role in the process of strengthening that unity.

The party's crucial task should be consistent efforts to further develop social consciousness, especially social understanding of the basic premises that determine the country's successful development. Those premises include the socialist system, the party's leading role, the alliance of the workers class, peasantry and the intelligentsia, the strengthening of the community of socialist states, the deepening of friendship with Soviet Union and solidarity with all the forces of progress and peace in the world. Motivated by socialist ideals and by the principles of the socialist system, the party will continue to strengthen the Polish people's socialist patriotism, which is a depository of the progressive traditions of the struggles for national and social liberation and of the present values expressed by one's work for the good of the country, and to enhance the strength of the state and Poland's international position.

Efforts to foster the people's homebred knowledge of history are an important platform for consolidating their unity.

The celebrations of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the workers movement on our territory will be of particular significance in the process of raising the standards of the people's consciousness of history. Those celebrations should demonstrate the workers movement's contribution to the struggle for Poland's independence and for social progress and to illustrate the movement's unity with the people's fate and links with the world revolutionary process.

It is necessary to consolidate the universal conviction that Poland's affiliation with the camp of peace and progress and its internationalist links with the socialist states, with the international workers movement and with the anti-imperialist forces fighting for freedom and social and national independence help strengthen our country's position and are a crucial condition for security and peace. The country's lasting security is based on allied cooperation with the Soviet Union and all Warsaw Pact states.

The Polish People's Armed Forces, which are the armed force of the state's defense and an integral part of our society, will continue to improve their combat ability, ideological-moral cohesion, quality of training, military discipline, technical standards and operational efficiency and to strengthen their brotherhood in arms with the Soviet Army and other allied armies. The participation of the Polish People's Armed Forces in projects to promote the country's socioeconomic development, in fostering patriotic attitudes and in implementing social tasks of education and culture is enormously valuable. The party will continue to create all the necessary conditions for the further strengthening of the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic and their defense readiness.

1--People's Unity--Socialist Democracy

The further development and improvement of the system and institutions of socialist democracy and the efforts to enhance the effectiveness and quality of their functioning are an important task in developing and strengthening the socialist state.

The party's cooperation with the ZSL and the Democratic Party helps consolidate the people's unity. The party and the allied parties constitute the political backbone of the National Unity Front, which organizes democratic cooperation of all the working people of our country. It is necessary to strengthen the National Unity Front, extend its activities, improve its functions and encourage national and local initiative.

Our people's great achievements and all the gains of People's Poland belong to all Polish women and men; our party is interested in increasing the participation of nonparty people in political life and in social and economic activities.

The religious policy of our state serves the cause of national unity. The principles of the freedom of conscience and religion, which are written into our Constitution, and the separation of church and state will be most strictly observed in practice. We will encourage cooperation between the church and the socialist state in efforts to strengthen the family, to counter unfavorable moral phenomena, to foster understanding of the fact that public good is supreme and to unite the people for the sake of the security and prosperity of People's Poland.

The policy of the PZPR creates good foundations for strengthening the people's moral-political unity, which helps develop an all-national socialist state, in which the workers class is the leading force.

Our society is still not free of class contradictions and conflicts. The main front of the class struggle is situated in the sphere of consciousness and is demonstrated in political and social attitudes. Those circumstances should be taken into account when developing the theories and practice concerning the strengthening of national unity.

The task for the entire party is the unceasing efforts to root out from consciousness the conservative political and ideological views that are at odds with the principles of socialist construction and which undermine national unity and are instigated by opponents of socialism.

Attracting all the patriotic forces of the people to the mainstream of political life and to participation in the making and implementation of decisions is an important duty of the party. Those functions are carried out by institutions of socialist democracy.

In the seventies the lawmaking and control functions of the Sejm were strengthened. In keeping with the Constitution, it is necessary to increase that role, especially in the process of producing the plans for the country's socioeconomic development and controlling their implementation, through increasing the effectiveness of the work of Sejm committees and through closer ties between Sejm deputies and the electorate.

Efforts to strengthen the people's councils and to improve their performance are an important task. We must expand the coordination powers and control functions of the people's councils and we must improve the use of those bodies of socialist democracy as factors in stimulating social militancy.

The self-government practices developed in our socialist system and social and cooperative associations should play an ever increasing role.

Workers self-government groups play a special role. It is necessary to continue to increase its influence on the production efforts of industrial workers, on productivity, on thrifty economic management, on plant management and on efforts to solve social and living problems.

It is necessary to extend the plane on which self-government groups cooperate with people's councils at all levels.

It is necessary to further strengthen trade unions and to increase their participation in improving work organization, in raising work productivity, in enhancing work safety, public order and social discipline and in solving the vital problems of industrial workers.

It is also important to use the cooperative forms of organization and cooperative self-government methods in order to free social and economic initiatives in fields such as food production, housing, small production, supplies of goods and services for the population and socioeducational and cultural activities.

Social, technical and economic organizations active in socialist production plants should promote economic education for the working people. Workers self-government groups, cooperative self-government groups, trade unions, the Union of Socialist Polish Youth and managements should see that the labor code is observed with regard to workers rights and duties. It is necessary to make unceasing efforts to strengthen social discipline and to disseminate among people the understanding of the interests of the entire community and of the fact that those interests bear on the prosperity of every individual citizen.

It is necessary to always see to it that social relations express with increasing effectiveness the principle of social justice. Any deviation from that justice should meet with disapproval and counteraction as being at odds with socialism.

In their ideological and educational work all party bodies and organizations should regard activities against violations of legal and moral norms as their important duty.

It is necessary to combat more effectively the practices by which people obtain illegal benefits through access to goods in shortage, through bribery, favoritism, clique influence and speculation in goods, including apartments. Consistent efforts to counter negative social phenomena are the duty of all party units and members and of all honest and law-abiding citizens.

Social control commissions and state control bodies should play a special role in combating those negative phenomena.

The activities of the administration apparatus at all levels should be full of concern for effectively and kindly dealing with the problems presented to it by citizens. The work of that apparatus must be such as to eliminate red tape.

The process of improving socialist statehood should combine efforts to stimulate the institutions of socialist democracy and to raise the effectiveness of the state administrative apparatus' efficiency in action.

The party and the state will continue to improve the system of citizen rights and duties, to raise the legal culture of the people and to see that the laws and the rule of law enjoy a high status. It is necessary to improve the performance of judicial bodies and of the organs responsible for the country's internal security and good public order. The party will create socially favorable conditions for the effective performance of the prosecutor's office, courts, the citizen militia, the security service and the voluntary reserve militia. The party will see that those bodies discharge their duties in keeping with high standards of performance. Efforts to strengthen the rule of law are a most important task and duty of the party and all citizens.

2--Bringing Up and Educating the Young Generation

One of the most important duties of the party is unceasing concern for the socialist upbringing of young people, for raising the standards of their knowledge, qualifications, vocational skills and culture and for creating equal relations for children and youths from various communities.

The reform of the national education system, which is now being implemented, should help implement those tasks. The general establishment of 10-grade secondary schools will go hand in hand with efforts to improve its curricula on the basis of the experience gained during the implementation of the reform. Further development of the network of educational establishments--mainly schools and nursery schools--improvements in their equipment and progress in school construction in rural areas and urban settlements should help improve the educational and upbringing functions of the school and tighten its bonds with parent and social communities.

It is necessary to create a modern system of training young people for jobs --a system that takes into account the needs of industry, agriculture and services as well as the young people's aspirations and ambitions. The programs and the organizational structure of vocational training should insure a rapid and flexible production of qualified cadres and the efficiency of the training system. The production of qualified cadres must be compatible with the needs of the national economy.

The conditions in which schools have to work and the living problems of teachers should be given utmost attention by the party, the state and the people.

Raising the educational work with children and youths to a higher level is an important task of the entire system of education. It is necessary to make consistent efforts to develop a socialist system of values for the young generation and to foster its respect for work and its readiness to cooperate with other people for the common good. It is also necessary to foster its patriotism and internationalism.

Higher schools should focus their main efforts on the task of raising the quality of upbringing and education and of increasing their participation in scientific research to meet the needs of industry, agriculture and culture. The unity of upbringing, teaching and scientific research should be the supreme principle of the performance of higher schools. It is necessary to continue the expansion and modernization of the material, didactic and social base of higher schools, to improve the system by which assistance is given to students, to develop the cadres of academic instructors and to improve the conditions under which they work.

Party bodies, higher school rectors and party organizations in higher schools should continue to raise the level and effectiveness of ideoeducational work among students.

Efforts to train the young generation in esteem for work and in the exemplary discharge of duties as workers and citizens is an important task for the entire educational system and for youth and social organizations. The unceasing task to foster the young generation's ideological attitudes and to train it in responsibility for the country's future is facing all party units. We should insure that young people are more and more able to appreciate the people's entire heritage of progress, to better see the moral values of socialism and to strengthen their responsibility for and engagement in the fatherland's affairs.

Youth organizations affiliated with the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth, the Socialist Union of Polish Youth, the Polish Students Association and the Polish Scout Union have particularly important tasks to implement.

Experience has confirmed that it was correct to unite the youth movement. The role of youth organizations in all youth communities should continue to increase. The party expects that the youth movement will be even more effective in its ideological-educational work among all young people and in its efforts to commit young people to the production of the country's material and cultural values.

Youth organizations should attach special importance to work in their own basic echelons. Young party members and candidates should regard work in youth organizations as an important party task. Physical culture, sports and tourism have an important role to play in the process of the young generation's comprehensive development. While seeing that the sports movement develops on a massive scale, we should foster those ideological-moral values that help develop character and attitudes and are compatible with the socialist models of society.

All the echelons in charge of the sports movement should see that the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth increasingly participates in the guidance of the movement and that the social militancy of youth organizations in promoting training for sports and through sports is used on a wider scale.

3--Development of Science, Culture and Mass Media

The congress confirms that the unchangeable principle of party policy is efforts to strengthen Poland's scientific potential. The congress stresses the topical significance of the strategy of party and state activities to promote scientific development and scientific-technological progress in the eighties.

Efforts to create increasingly more effective links between science and the country's social and economic life are a particularly important task, which should be demonstrated by the increasingly better use of scientific achievements in developing production forces and in improving production relations and performance of scientific institutes. We should see that scientific expertise is used more effectively and on a larger scale. Efforts to create better working conditions should go hand in hand with further efforts to expand the material base of science and to use it more extensively.

We should continue efforts to strengthen the Central Administration of Science with the help of government programs, programs dealing with key problems and interdepartmental programs. It is necessary to strengthen cooperation of all the units of the scientific world--higher schools, the Polish Academy of Science and the economy's scientific research base.

The better use of scientific personnel, scientific research centers and higher schools and the better control over the implementation of their duties toward the economy and national culture should help promote development of science and research.

It is necessary to further improve the system by which scientific personnel are recruited and promoted. The system should pay primary attention to creative abilities, specific achievements, skills in tuition and training, and commitment to the socialist fatherland's development.

While developing social sciences and humanities we should always strengthen the party's ties with them as well as extend and disseminate the achievements of Marxist-Leninist thinking. Social sciences should play an ever increasing role in studying social processes, in drawing up development programs, in enriching national culture, in promoting society's ideological integration, in enhancing the people's moral unity and in fostering civic and patriotic attitudes.

The party will continue to attach great importance to development of socialist national culture and of the activities of creative people, artistic institutions, cultural centers, the sociocultural movement and the institutions responsible for spreading cultural values on a mass scale.

The party expects that creative and artistic associations will continue to increase their shared responsibility for developing national culture and ideological attitudes of artistic people and for sponsoring and backing creative work that helps to implement the high-minded ideals of socialist humanism and to strengthen our faith in man and in the meaning of his creative work. The party organizations in creative communities and creative people who are party members have a particular role to play in that.

The party will see to it that artistic creative work is able to develop under increasingly better conditions and will take care of the young generation of creative people and of their ideological and artistic development.

An important task for all scientific and cultural communities is to disseminate the best progressive value of national culture, modern works of art and progressive humanist achievements of mankind and to expand links with the cultures of other countries, especially socialist countries. Increases in the publication of books, improvements in publishing performance and in paper production and the expansion and modernization of the printing base are of crucial importance for the further development and dissemination of knowledge and culture.

The theater, movies and television, for the development of which we should create increasingly better conditions, fulfill important functions in spreading socialist values and culture.

The growing role of culture in the construction of a developed socialist society should be more fully reflected in the state's concern for developing programmatic and material conditions that are necessary if socialist culture is to develop all the time.

Further development of the material base of culture in all the regions of the country, especially in large communities of the workers class and young people as well as in housing settlements and rural parishes, requires unceasing attention on the part of the state. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to raise the training standards of artistic personnel and of organizers of cultural activities. We must provide conditions for folk arts and folk art creators and support the social cultural movement and amateur arts. It is the duty of trade unions, youth organizations and production plants to see that the working people develop culturally and participate in culture more fully and actively.

Protection of material and spiritual national cultural values as factors in consolidating our traditions, fostering patriotic attitudes and strengthening national unity is an important task. It is necessary to oppose all attempts to abuse our traditions and cultural values in the ideological struggle directed against the people's socialist interests and unity. Further development of the Marxist theory on culture and on artistic criticism is one crucial factor in the struggle against the influences that are ideologically alien to us.

The congress confirms that the mass media are facing increasing tasks in fostering a developed socialist society--tasks that are an important instrument of the party in the process of strengthening socialist democracy and disseminating patriotic attitudes. The party poses exacting tasks for the press, radio and television, an important commitment of which is to explain to the people the nature of the affairs of the country and the world, to foster ideological, professional and social attitudes, to back party activities by disseminating positive features and criticizing bad features and by sponsoring public civic discussions on vital problems of the country and the world.

We must promote further development of the material base of the press, radio and television and increase the publication of dailies and periodicals. We must develop the training of journalists and increase their professional and political qualifications.

4--Efforts to Further Strengthen the Party and its Leading Role

The PZPR is the leading force that organizes the people for work to implement the principles and ideals of socialism and to strengthen and insure the country's successful development. The party is the chief center of the unity and mobilization of all the people's resources for the process of socialist construction and for implementing the aspirations of the workers class and all the working people.

Efforts to strengthen the leading role of the party, which is the leading force and vanguard of the Polish people, are a task of supreme importance and a basic duty of all party bodies and organizations, of all party members.

The congress stresses that the unity and cohesion of party ranks; resilience, militancy and uncompromising attitudes in action; observance of the principles of democratic centralism; loyalty to Marxist-Leninist ideas; profound patriotism and internationalism; and indestructible ties with the workers class and all the people are foundations of achievments and the guarantee that the tasks facing the party will be implemented.

In order to strengthen the party's leading role it is necessary to always raise the quality of PZPR ranks and to improve the contents and methods of party work. The task of party bodies and organizations is to deepen internal democracy, to strengthen party discipline and to promote ideoeducational work among PZPR members and candidates.

The development of the party should help further improve the deployment of its resources in all spheres of activity. Party organizations should place exacting demands on new members of the party and accept the best people, ones who are selfless, dedicated to ideology, tested in action and outstanding in discharging their professional and social duties. Every newly admitted member of the PZPR must realize that membership in the party is not a privilege, but a responsibility for socialist Poland and for its affairs and for one's work for Poland.

Efforts to raise the quality and to develop party ranks should result in further strengthening of the party's worker backbone. It is necessary to create conditions enabling increasingly greater numbers of workers to join party aktivs. In our ideoeducational and political-organizational work we should pay particular attention to the large communities of the workers class.

In our internal party work we should aim to foster the Marxist view of the world and increase the knowledge of the affairs of the country and the world. Raising the ideological standards of PZPR members is the necessary element of strengthening the party's leading role. The implementation of that basic task calls for unceasing efforts to develop and improve the system of party training.

Every member and candidate of the party is responsible for implementation of party policy in his own sector. Enthusiasm, strength of convictions, high ideological and moral qualities and ability to match words with deeds should be the distinctive feature of the party member.

We should place particular stress on efforts to improve the agitation activities carried out by party members, who should propagate the PZPR program and its aims and principles, actively explain difficult problems, courageously engage in discussions, militantly combat hostile views and exert an educational influence on young people, wherever they work or are present. We must demand such attitudes from every member and candidate of the PZPR.

It is necessary to use tested forms of individual work with party members, continue individual interviews, develop discussions and consultations and utilize the educational role of criticism and self-criticism.

Sensitivity of all PZPR units and echelons to the working people's problems and worries should be an integral feature of party activities. It is necessary to make unceasing analyses of social feelings and of the factors contributing to them.

The congress stresses that the increased role of the basic party organizations and groups is a basic condition for implementing party policy. The basic party echelons should act as the main platform to develop the attitudes of PZPR members and to stimulate their professional and sociopolitical militancy as well as to exchange views and promote discussions in order to devise the most effective methods of party work. The basic party echelons should also act as schools of democracy, discipline and social service.

Party organizations should develop their sponsorial and control functions and see that the activities promoted in production plants, institutions, towns, villages and in every collective are consistent with the aims mapped out by the party and are in the interest of all the people.

It is necessary to improve the methods of the party bodies' work with the basic echelons of the PZPR. The Central Committee's ties with party organizations in the largest production plants should be further strengthened.

In our political-educational work we should develop and enrich the experience gathered during the party campaign of production pledges, which is a demonstration of the party's ideological and organizational cohesion and of the party members' selflessness in their work for the country.

5--Personnel Policy, Work With Cadres

Work with cadres is an important task of all party bodies. Unceasing efforts to improve that work are a basic condition for strengthening the party's leading role. The leading cadres bear particular responsibility for implementing the party program and its aims and tasks and for effectively organizing the people's work and collective efforts.

It is necessary to continuously improve the criteria of a just and high-minded evaluation of the performance of leading cadres, observing the principle that the people who hold leading functions should be outstanding in their professional training, organizational abilities, high ideological integrity and discipline, modesty, self-criticism, responsibility, courage in action and implacability in combating all kinds of evil and injustice.

A formal approach to tasks, hedging responsibility and playing it safe are features that cannot be reconciled with holding leading functions in the party, state, economic or social apparatus. All party bodies should be consistent in observing exacting criteria when recruiting and evaluating cadres and should make regular analyses of their attitudes and performance. The leading posts in all echelons of our life and at all levels should be staffed by the people who are able, dedicated, ideologically minded, professionally efficient, conscious of their duties and responsibility for their jobs and capable of being equal to exacting requirements and evaluation criteria. Such persons should include both party members, members of the allied parties and nonparty people.

While implementing personnel policy, we should observe the principle that the higher the post, the higher the requirements and responsibility. That means, among other things, that the people whose performance does not produce the results expected of them should be dismissed from leading posts. Especially exacting demands should be placed on PZPR members in leading posts.

Party echelons should pay unceasing attention to improving their work with reserve cadres, to creating all the necessary conditions for the development of cadres and to constantly raising their knowledge and qualifications.

In their work leading cadres should observe the Leninist principle of collectivity in decisionmaking and of one-person responsibility for the implementation of decisions. The content and style of party work determine the development of socialist democracy. Seeking to strengthen the influence of that democracy, we should intensify the open character of party life, cooperate with nonparty people and strengthen the working people's sense of genuine responsibility for Poland's development. Sensitivity to all the people's problems and ability to adapt the methods of work to new tasks and conditions are qualities that must be the dominant feature of party activity style on the all-national scale and in the specific conditions of each individual production plant, institution, town and village.

The congress enjoins all PZPR echelons, especially party bodies, to consistently implement all decisions and resolutions. There must be penetrating and consistent control over implementation of those decisions and resolutions. Such control must provide answers to questions about the state of implementation of the assumed decisions and undertakings and must be a constant element of party activity.

The Eighth PZPR Congress resolution "The Party's Tasks in the Further Development of Socialist Poland, in Developing the Polish People's Prosperity" represents a program of tasks in the construction of a developed socialist society. Efforts to create the best possible initial conditions for implementing that program are an important task.

The congress appeals to industrial workers to implement, in the best possible way, the tasks for 1980, which is the last year of the present 5-year period. Party organizations and bodies will promote extensive activities to unite the efforts of the workers class and all the working people in order to fully implement this year's tasks.

The congress appeals to all Polish women and men--party and nonparty alike --to do their best in implementing the program for the further development of the socialist fatherland.

Through daily perseverance and through the united activities of all our people let us implement the ideals of socialism, enhance the strength of Poland and strengthen its position in the world.

[Signed] The Eighth PZPR Congress. Warsaw, February 1980